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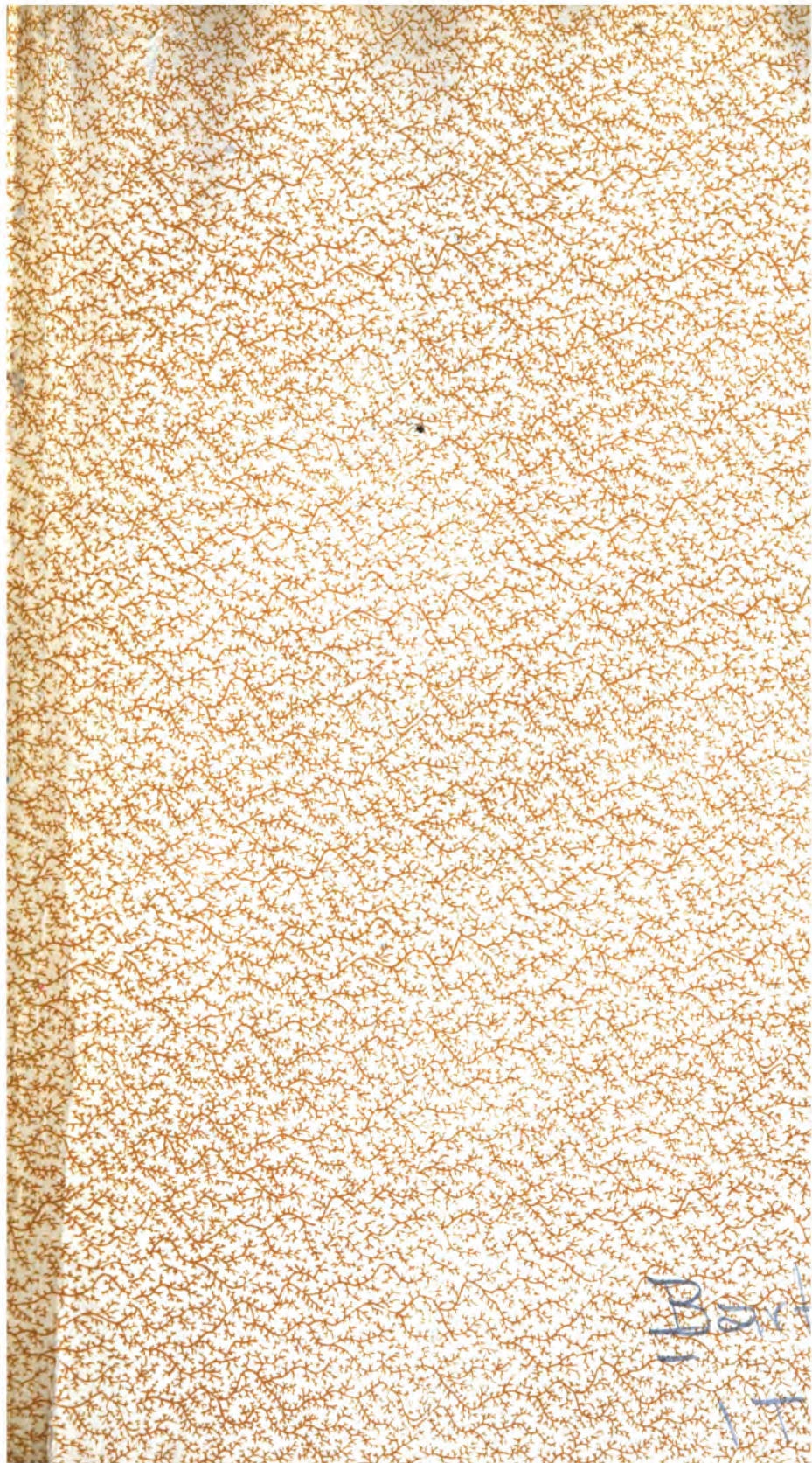
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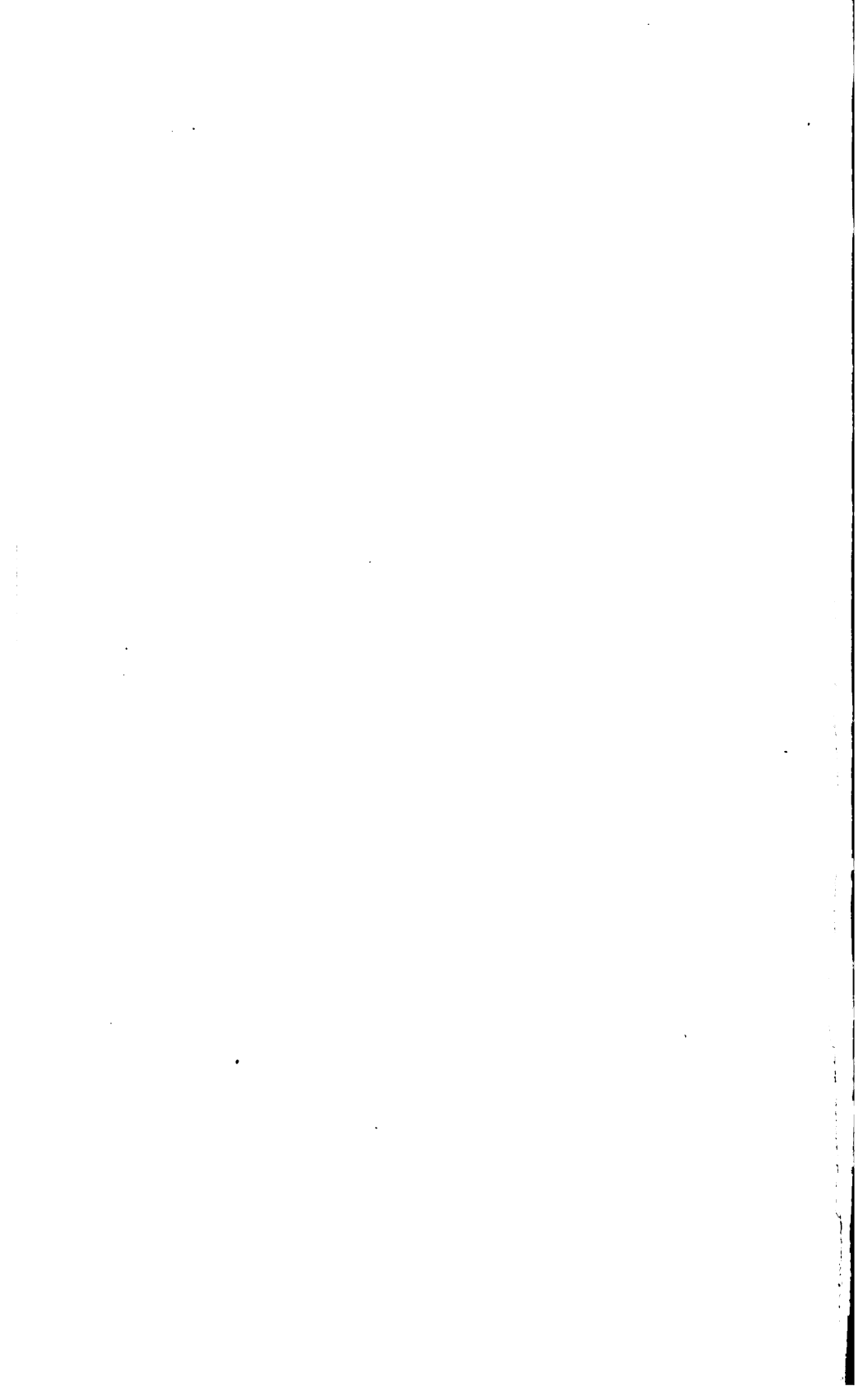
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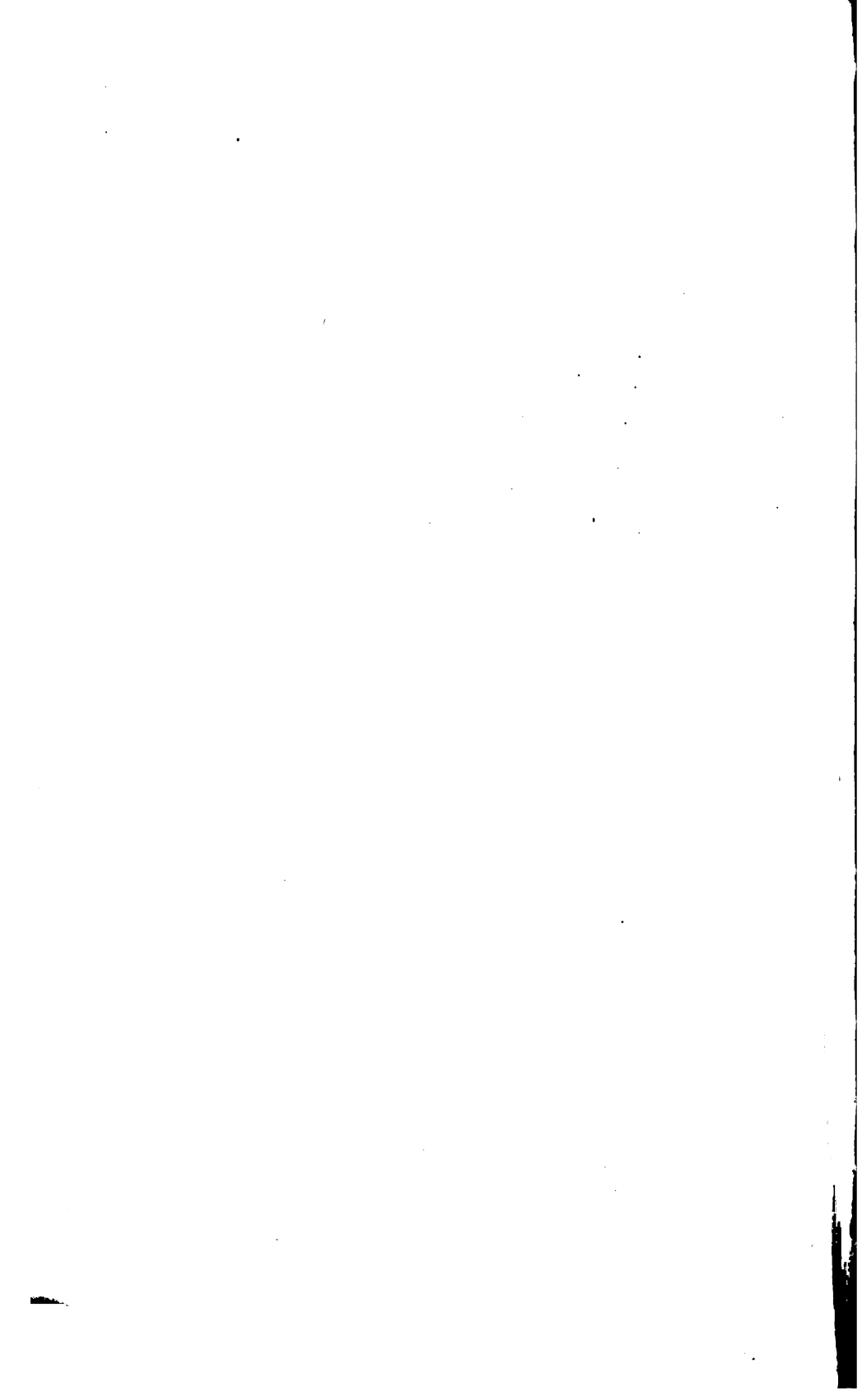
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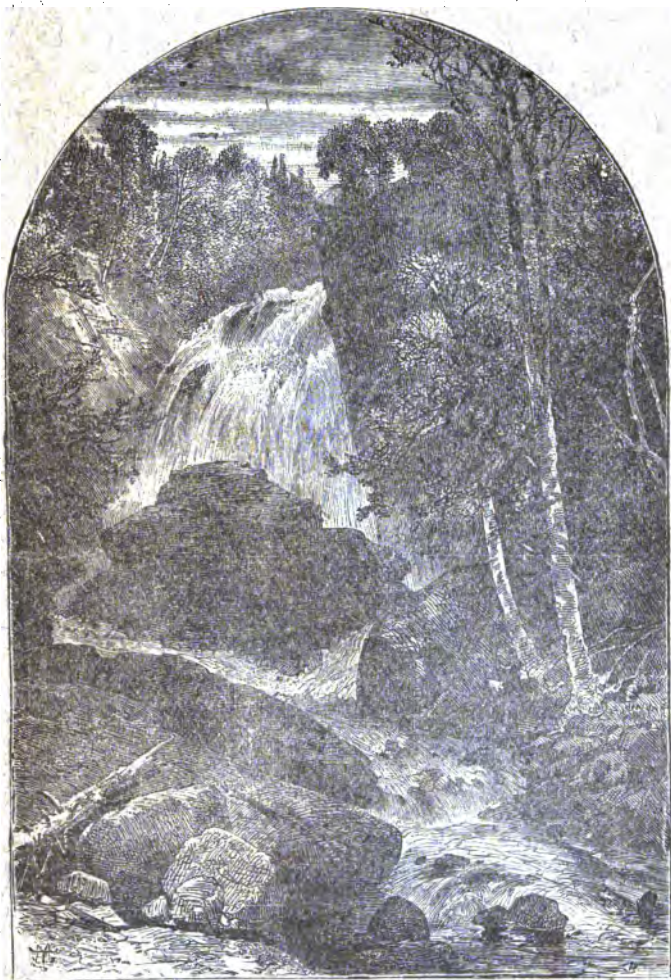






GUIDE-BOOK

AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES



Lower Sugar Fork Falls, Webster, N. C., reached by the
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

OF NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA AND THE CAR-
OLINAS ADJACENT, TO THE ATLANTA AND
CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT Air Line

**The Route for Invalids, Tourists and
Pleasure Seekers.**

THE ROUTE TO THE LAND OF THE SKY!

The belt of "no frost," Asheville, Mount Pisgah, Lover's Leap, Caesar's Head, Hickory Nut Gap, Mount Mitchell, Mount Yonah, Bald Mountain, and the cool and bracing air of the famous Summer Resorts of Western North Carolina.

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The route to innumerable summer resorts and pleasure grounds in North Georgia, North and South Carolinas and Virginia.

The route to Toccoa Falls, Tallulah Falls, Dry Falls of the Sugar Fork, and numerous other romantic Falls.

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to be transported speedily, with comfort and ease.

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The best equipped and smoothest running route.

The people's route.

The only route running Pullman's Palace Drawing-room Cars to New York without change.

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General Traveling Agent, Richmond, Va.

GUIDE

—AND—

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

—OF—

NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA AND
THE CAROLINAS,

PEN PICTURES OF BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, WATERING PLACES,
AND POINTS OF INTEREST ON

The Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA:

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1878.

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May 1918




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
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GUIDE-BOOK

—FOR—

HEALTH AND WEALTH-SEEKERS, AND PEN-PICTURES OF WATERING PLACES, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, AND POINTS OF INTEREST, ON THE ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

THE territory embraced by North Carolina, South Carolina, and Northeast Georgia has long been denominated

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA,

so grand and picturesque are its numerous towering mountains, (whose lofty peaks pierce the clouds), with beautifully rolling hills between, separated by lovely and delightful valleys traversed by silvery streams, which have worked and worn their tortuous way between the hills, and the precipitous or perpendicular mountain sides.

In addition to these romantic and awe inspiring attractions, this extraordinary section of our Union contains others more inviting, far greater and far more highly to be prized, in its

THOUSANDS OF MINERAL SPRINGS,

unsurpassed in the world for the variety and degree of their remedial and curative properties, which gush or trickle from almost every mountain and hill-side, or quietly rise in the enchanting valleys between, contributing their invigorating, health-restoring waters to the enjoyment and luxury of the pleasure-seeker, or the relief and restoration to health of the suffering invalid.

The following pages will convey to all in search of pleasure or health-restoring resorts or waters, *valuable reliable information* as to the towns and objects of local or historical interest along this line of travel, or that can be conveniently reached from them; and, besides, scientific analyses of the waters of many of the springs

—so that those seeking rest and recreation, and the afflicted, may be aided in making a selection of a beautiful and quiet little home, surrounded by unbounded scenery, and numerous mines of precious metals. In addition, the route to each is given, with the distance from Atlanta; and, where advised, the cost of entertainment.

All the most valuable remedial mineral springs in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, lie

IMMEDIATELY ON THE PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY, or very near it; or are easily reached by some one of the many closely connecting lines.

Its outfit in Palace Sleeping Cars is unexcelled, if not unequalled, on this continent for comfort and convenience, or the real enjoyment afforded the traveler, while the love of the elegant and beautiful and gorgeous in design and execution, and of decorative art, is fully gratified by the interior finish. It is

THE GRAND TRUNK LINE

between the great metropolis of the United States—New York—and Florida and the South Atlantic States, and carries the traveler through the great sheep-walks and gold fields of North Georgia, and introduces them to the

FINEST SCENERY IN AMERICA.

No line in the Union excels it in the smoothness and superior condition of its track, the perfect safety of its machinery, the excellence and luxurious appointment of its passenger coaches, and the pains-taking attentiveness of all in any way connected with its business.

THE PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY

is one of the best appointed and most luxurious, and the swiftest in the South.

THE MIDDLE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES.

It may be safely asserted that there is not, on the globe, any territorial area of equal extent possessing a greater diversity of topography, climate and soil, so great a variety of vegetation, such

VAST AND VARIED MINERAL RESOURCES,

and such stupendous water-powers as that bounded on the north and west by the Potomac, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east by the Atlantic ocean. Taken as a whole, the fertility of the soil is, to say the least, not

surpassed; so that husbandry in all its branches (the true and sure source of individual independence, and foundation on which national growth and power are built), must always prove profitable. All the various productions of the soil—the grasses, grains, fruits, flowers and timbers, common to the highest temperate and semi-tropical climates are, or may be, produced. Coal and iron—the



Devil's Court-House, Webster, N. C., reached via
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

two most potent material agents which have aided in advancing Great Britain to her proud commercial and financial supremacy, enabling her to support a martial array whose drumbeat encircles the world, are present in exhaustless quantities, under circumstances more favorable for quiet utilization at the lowest cost, than exist in any other part of the world. Within the boundary above outlined fully one-half the present cotton supply of the world is

produced, with a possible fifty-fold increase ; and so great and so favorable are the conditions necessary for its speedy and cheap manufacture into all kinds of thread and fabrics, that with adequate capital, and educated labor, this important industry could be engaged in to a limitless extent and value—and the vast population this would demand and concentrate, can be abundantly fed from the products of the soil included within the same limits, and maintain a condition of robust vigor and healthfulness unsurpassed on the globe.

Besides these comparatively exhaustless resources necessary for the production of food and clothing, there exist within this same richly endowed area, gold and silver, and other valuable and rare metals and minerals, and diamonds and other precious stones, of unknown extent and incomputable value ; grand mountain ranges, some of whose peaks rise nearly seven thousand feet above ocean-level, with beautiful lakes on their tops, and innumerable streams rushing impetuously down and between the sides of the mountains, forming cascades, falls and cataracts, and flowing through wide-spreading, fertile and delightful valleys, affording landscape views which, for number, variety, and rare beauty and grandeur, cannot be surpassed. And, as if Providence would leave nothing undone needed to promote the prosperity and power of the country, thousands of

MINERAL SPRINGS OF RARE REMEDIAL PROPERTIES

are to be found in nearly every portion of it, but in the largest number, and of the greatest medicinal value, in the Blue Ridge region of North and South Carolina, and North Georgia. These bold and ever-flowing springs are hid away among the mountains remote from the cares and bustle of business, yet easy of access, where their restorative, revitalizing waters give to those who visit and use them, renewed energies, and, as it were, a new lease on life.

GEORGIA.

Occupying a front and commanding position in this grand group of sovereign States, is Georgia, the youngest of the original thirteen. Her territory is ample—exceeded by few of the States, and embraces every variety of topography, climate, soil, productions and mineral and vegetable resources common to all, and extent and capacity of available water-powers right where the metals abound, and the cotton grows, surpassing any other, together with

NUMBERLESS MINERAL SPRINGS,

whose remedial and curative powers are equal to any known, and delightful mountain and other Summer Resorts suited to the demands of invalids and pleasure seekers. Georgia is an empire within herself, and within her borders all the grains and fruits indigenous to the coolest, as well as those of semi tropical climes are produced; while immense deposits of the richest iron ore, and large measures of coal, with gold and copper, and other metals and minerals abound, and are found in greater or less quantities nearly all over the State. Her water-powers are unrivaled as to location and capacity—those of the Chattahoochee river (which, in view of its length and general characteristics, is without a parallel in the geography of the world), which crosses the cotton belt almost north and south, centrally, are of sufficient capacity to spin one-half the cotton product of the United States. The geographical position of Georgia in relation to the commerce of the southern half of the Union, and to the near future of that of the world, are wonderfully favorable to development, and give assurance of great commercial prosperity, power and influence at an early day. Georgia alone sustains the same relations to the rich States west and southwest of her, as affording thoroughfares and outlets to the markets of the world, for their products, that it requires the three States of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts to sustain to the States west and northwest of them, as affording thoroughfares and outlets for their products. And her ocean frontage being directly central to the great cotton belt of the world, as well as due west of San Diego, on the Pacific coast, with a seaport not surpassed on the Atlantic coast at the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific or Trans Continental Railway, which is also nearer and more accessible than New York to the country west of Cincinnati, renders it almost certain, that in the not remote future the exchangeable products of the west, destined to the West Indies and South America, and of the East Indies and Asia, and of Europe, will pass over her territory, and through ports on her Atlantic coast.

Georgia, as the banner State of the South, stands unequalled in State government, and in an agricultural point of view. Those who are seeking a land of "peace and plenty," come to grand old Georgia, where your labor (if properly used) will yield an *increase of one-fourth yearly*. Our taxes are not burdensome, and in order to substantiate this assertion, we call the readers attention to

the extract from the Comptroller General's report of 1873, which reads as follows:

"To illustrate the fact that OUR TAX PAYERS ARE NOT LABORING UNDER ANY BURDEN, as to State taxation, I addressed a circular letter, some weeks ago, to the Comptroller General of each of the United States, asking for information as to the taxes levied in their States for general, special and school purposes; and the amount of taxable value of property in their State.

I have not as yet received replies from all of them, but as far as heard from the gratifying fact appears that, in proportion to the taxable value of property in these States, taxation is *less* in Georgia than any of her sister States.

I take pleasure in making this announcement, as it should be, and doubtless is, a matter of congratulation to every Georgian."

The following is taken from the report of Thos. P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture, in 1875: "It may be safely estimated that any manurial agent of merit would increase the yield of any staple crop at *least one-fourth*. Most of our farmers who use properly compounded and judiciously applied fertilizers, realize far better results than one-fourth increase; but we will suppose only this is realized from a fairly good fertilizer. The value of this increase, confining it to our three leading crops--corn, wheat and cotton--would reach the wonderful result of *thirteen millions of dollars*; and a corresponding increase in all our crops would not probably be less than *eighteen millions* a year."

With these facts glaring us in the face, it is but reasonable to suppose, that those who come in our midst are sure to reap a rich harvest of gain for all investments made.

CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Atlanta is situated about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee river, in latitude 33° 54' N., and in longitude 7° 28' W., from Washington, and 1,045 feet above the level of the ocean. Geographically the city is within fifty miles of the center of what are generally called the Southern States; as may be shown by stretching two strings—one from St. Louis, Missouri, to Cape Sable, Florida, and another from the capes of Delaware to the mouth of the Rio Grande, Texas. And on an air-line it is about 375 miles south of Cincinnati; 320 from Memphis; 360 from Vicksburg; 275 from Apalachicola and St. Marks; and 250 from Brunswick, Savannah and Port Royal. St. Marks, Florida, Bainbridge and

Atlanta, Georgia, Somerset, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, are on a line nearly due north and south. Geologically and topographically it occupies a position adapted to the development of a great and healthy city. When, in 1840 or '41, the final locating station-peg was planted by the Chief Engineer of the Western and Atlantic Railway, just west of the site now occupied by the splendid commodious Union Passenger Depot, the embryo commercial emporium and Capital of the State was called "Terminus;" in 1843 it was incorporated as the town of Marthasville; and, in 1847, with an estimated population of 2,500, it was incorporated as the "CITY OF ATLANTA," polling 215 votes in the first election under the charter, in January, 1848. In 1864 it was laid in ruins, and its population scattered; in 1865-6 its citizens returned and commenced the work of reconstruction, and in 1868 it was made the Capital of the State by a vote of the people.

According to "White's Statistics," published in 1849, Atlanta then contained 2,500 inhabitants, supporting four churches and six schools, and had twenty dry goods and grocery stores, transacting something over two hundred thousand dollars worth of business.

Now, the population is estimated to be 40,000, supporting over forty churches, representing nearly every Christian denomination, many of whose houses of worship will vie with any in the Union for exterior architectural beauty and symmetry and imposing proportions, and interior commodiousness, and chaste and elegant finish and splendor of adornment. Now, Atlanta has in full tide of successful operation a Public School System equal to the best in the Union, under an efficient Board of Education—the schools numbering ten (including a High School for each sex), with an aggregate enrollment of over four thousand scholars, employing fifty-six teachers besides a Superintendent, the total annual cost of which is \$42,000. In addition to the above, there are several first-class private schools, with an enrollment of four or five hundred pupils. The school houses and property owned by the city are worth about \$125,000. Now, instead of twenty dry goods stores and grocery stores, doing a business of only two hundred thousand dollars, annually, there are hundreds of stores and warehouses, representing every branch of mercantile pursuit, many of which, alone, do four or five times as much, yearly, as all did then, and making an annual aggregate amounting to not less than sixty million dollars, with cotton receipts amounting to over 100,000 bales. Costly, capacious warehouses, and other business tenements, many of the

latter of great architectural beauty and elaborate external ornamentation, and elegant internal finish, all substantially built, have been erected to accommodate the great and growing trade; and the banking institutions organized to facilitate this trade represent a paid-up capital of \$1,200,000. A rolling mill, flouring mills, foundries, manufactories of cotton gins, agricultural implements, carriages and other vehicles, boots and shoes, clothing, trunks, brooms, doors, sash and blinds, planing mills, and numer-



Grand Chasm, Tallulah Falls, accessible only by
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

ous other industries, have been established and are doing a prosperous business, and a large cotton factory was built in 1877, and three lines of railway have very extensive building and repairing shops (with a prospect of a fourth), where cars and locomotives are built. In 1855 the total taxable property was \$2,101,358; in 1870 it was \$9,606,300, and in 1877 \$12,400,000. The Postoffice statistics for four weeks, January 15th to February 10th, 1877, inclusive, (a test period), shows that Atlanta handled 41,077 pounds of original matter—the largest amount of any city south of Louisville—and 394,841 pieces; while New Orleans handled 566,588 pieces, but only 39,632 pounds; and that in postal importance it is out-

ranked by only fifteen other cities in the whole Union. During year 1876 the city carriers delivered 1,152,000 pieces, of which 706,000 were letters, and collected 677,000 pieces, of which nearly 500,000 were letters. The Young Men's Library Association—a free circulating library—contains 7,000 volumes, to which additions are continually made, and is a favorite and permanent institution. There are two Amateur Dramatic Associations and several Musical Clubs. The city is supplied with water by a system of water-works of unsurpassed power and efficiency, and a Fire Department which cannot be excelled. No city in the Union has a better disciplined or more courageous and effective Police organization.

MINERAL WATERS OF GREAT REMEDIAL PROPERTIES

exist in and near the city. One excellent spring, whose waters are held in high esteem by a number who have been benefitted by them, flows from near a railway embankment a few hundred yards west of the Union Passenger Depot. There is, also, a spring considered very valuable, as well as others prized because in retired, cosy spots at West End, about two miles distant, to which the street cars run every fifteen minutes.

But for mineral and recuperative elements

THE FAMOUS PONCE DE LEON SPRINGS

rank highest, and attract many visitors.

The street-car line runs directly to these Springs, which are situated on the

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY,

about three miles from the principal hotels. Two springs, quite dissimilar, flow within three inches of each other, and both are bold and constant. People visit them at all seasons; but in the summer they are visited by thousands, all of whom testify to their great medicinal virtues. The proprietor delivers hundreds of gallons daily to merchants and private families. The springs are surrounded by a luxuriant native forest growth, affording grateful shade, and a large covered platform has been erected for festive parties and occasions.

Within a half mile (and nearer town), of the Ponce De Leon are the

VALUABLE ANGIER CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

quite as bold and health-imparting, and by many regarded superior to the first named. The proprietor (Hon. N. L. Angier, Mayor),

several years ago erected several neat cottages, and other buildings; but, although visited by many, the lack of street-car facilities causes much the larger portion of invalids and travelers to visit Ponce De Leon.

THE HOTELS OF ATLANTA

are not surpassed in the South for architectural beauty, capacity for entertaining travelers, convenience, elegance and table comforts, and are seldom equalled in the Union.

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE,

built in 1875, is the largest in the South—and there are but few larger in the country. It has a frontage of 210 feet, with wings (fronting) on two other streets 163 feet, and is six stories high besides basements. It contains over three hundred rooms, single and in suits, for the accommodation of guests, all well lighted and ventilated, supplied with all modern conveniences, and furnished in the most elegant manner. Its dining and ball rooms are large, its table always good, and servants attentive.

THE MARKHAM HOUSE.

This model hotel was completed early last year. Though less imposing in appearance, its unsurpassable convenience, and the superior airiness of every room, always bright with light, has given it a popularity seldom reached by any hotel in so short a time. It has a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet, has three L's, and is four stories high, containing over one hundred rooms, single and in suits. It is supplied with all modern improvements, and the rooms are all substantially and elegantly furnished and luxuriantly upholstered, and rendered bright and attractive by rich bearings and superb carpetings.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER HOTELS,

and several restaurants, where travelers and sojourners can be cared for. Among the former are the "National," the "Cannon" and the "Wilson," the last named a little gem in its way—not large, but cosy and elegantly furnished. All are almost immediately around the Union Passenger Depot—none over two squares distant; the tables are spread with well-prepared substantials, and delicacies and wild game from farm, field, forest and streams—in quantity, quality and style calculated to gratify the most fastidious epicurean.

The price for BOARD ranges from THREE DOLLARS per day down-

wards, according to accommodations desired, and length of so-journ.

ATLANTA STREET-CAR LINE.

This Company runs its cars every fifteen minutes from near the hotels, in the center of the city, through seven of the principal streets, in all about ten miles; and when extended during the Summer and Fall months to the Springs, about eleven miles. The cars and stock are first-class, and the drivers polite, careful and attentive.

GOODWIN'S,

a small station ten and three-quarter miles from Atlanta. There is one store and post-office at this place. The surrounding country is very fine. The soil is a dark gray, which reaches a depth of about two feet, then strikes a rich clay. Corn, cotton and wheat are produced in abundance.

DORAVILLE,

is situated fourteen and three-quarter miles from Atlanta, and has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is a rich dark-gray, and corn, cotton and wheat are raised in abundance. The population is about 100. There are two stores and a post-office at this place. Good board can be had at \$10.00 per month. There are two large mills within a short distance of this place, and the Roswell cotton mills and the Laurel mills. The last named is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of woolen goods.

NORCROSS

is nineteen and one-half miles from Atlanta, and it is located upon a shelf or table of the great Apalachian chain of mountains. It has an elevation of about one thousand and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and is so situated that, when it rains, the water falling on the west side of the town is carried into the Chattahoochee river and flows on to the Gulf of Mexico, while the water that falls on the east side of the city is carried into the blue waters of the great Atlantic. The population of Norcross has been estimated at about six hundred. There are two high schools in the place for the education of the whites. Prof. Cooledge, under whose efficient management one of the schools is flourishing, will be found always polite and attentive to visitors. The professor takes great pains in the education of his scholars, and refers to them with well bestowed

feelings of pride. There are three churches at this place—Baptist, Methodist and Primitive Baptist. Also, one hotel, which is under the superb management of Mr. D. U. Sloan, who is one among the first settlers of the place. Mr. Sloan is also depot agent, and those who have any business in his line will always find him polite and attentive. There are two fine chalybeate springs at this place, one of which is not over one hundred yards from the depot of the

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The business capacity of this place is about \$50,000 per annum. The staple productions of the surrounding country are corn, wheat and cotton. We are informed that about 1,000 bales of cotton are shipped from this place yearly. It is rumored that Norcross will be made the county site of Gwinnett county at an early day. Excellent board can be had at the hotel at the rate of \$20.00 per month; children half price.

Twenty-five and one-half miles from Atlanta is the flourishing little village of

DULUTH,

which has a population of 300. The business capacity of the place will average \$100,000 per annum. There is one church (Methodist), one school, a post-office, and about eight or nine business houses. The amount of cotton shipped from this point will average 4,000 bales per annum. There is a good livery stable here, owned by Mr. R. A. Camp, who is always ready to attend to customers, day or night. A stage line is run from Lawrenceville (the county site) to this place. There are two very bold chalybeate springs—one within two hundred yards of the depot, which is said to contain considerable medicinal qualities. There are also two gold mines, within about two miles of town, that have never been worked to any great extent, and are at present being worked by no one. The vein is said to be of the first quality. The Chattahoochee river winds its tortuous way within one and one-half miles of Duluth, and waters one of as fine valleys as can be found in the State. The land through this section, which is inclined to be rolling and mountainous, will produce, on an average, about forty bushels of corn per acre, and three-quarters of a bale of cotton per acre. The yield of wheat will average thirty bushels per acre. Iron and precious metals exist in large quantities in this vicinity. Besides these attractions, there are two large mills close by—one

saw-mill and one grist mill—which do an immense amount of business.

Thirty and three-quarter miles from the Gate City is the charming little village of

SUWANEE,

with a population of 200, doing a business of about \$35,000 per annum. There are several small business houses, a postoffice, drug store, livery stable, two schools, one church, and a very neat little boarding house kept by Mr. A. G. Harris, who will furnish good substantial board at the rates of \$10.00 per month. There is also a hack line running to that place from Lawrenceville. Upon leaving Suwanee, we find ourselves again seated in the gorgeous drawing room cars of the

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY;

and find we are traveling at the rate of about 30 miles per hour. At a distance of $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Atlanta we find

BUFORD,

a pleasant and growing little town of about five hundred inhabitants. At this place the sale of liquor is prohibited by law—a wise legislation, by the way! About two hundred and fifty yards from the hotel, and belonging to it, is one of the prettiest picnic grounds in Georgia. A large freestone spring boils up in the center of a beautiful grove, and furnishes 100 gallons of icy cold water per minute. Mr. T. S. Garner, the proprietor of the hotel and owner of the spring, has erected a large platform for music and dancing, as well as singing, and gymnasiums throughout the grove—adding greatly to its natural attractions. Buford, as a summer resort, is rapidly gaining a reputation, and if summer boarders continue coming as rapidly as they have recently, Mr. Garner will be compelled to enlarge his hotel. The elevation of Buford is about 1,309 feet above sea level, and the business done here amounts to about \$150,000 per annum. There are two churches, two schools, and several wagon manufacturies, as well as a steam saw mill, and a large saddle and harness manufactory. Several gold mines are in the neighborhood, one small one is in operation within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the depot. Indications of iron, lead and coal are plentiful. The soil is a light gray, and produces wonderfully. Corn averages 30 bushels to the acre, wheat about 15 bushels per acre, cotton about $\frac{3}{4}$ bales per acre.

FLOWERY BRANCH

is 44 miles from Atlanta, and has a population of 200. The elevation of this place is 1,309 feet above sea-level. The surrounding country is simply charming. The site of the town is located upon a high ridge that loses itself in numerous little mounds. The soil is principally adapted to grain. Cotton to the amount of 2,000 bales is shipped from this point per annum. A great deal of the trade done is in barter for country produce, which is shipped to Atlanta and other points over the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

There are two hotels, several small business houses, a grist mill, blacksmith shops, livery stable, and a large furniture manufactory. All doing a business of about \$100,000 per annum. There are several mineral springs in the neighborhood that have received but little attention, and only need some enterprising person to take hold of them, in order to make this one of the leading

WATERING PLACES

on the route. Coal and metals exist in the adjoining hills in abundance. Several gentlemen are making arrangements to run a hack-line to connect with the railroad at this point, which will be completed about October. Three miles from Flowery Branch, and forty-seven miles from Atlanta, is

ODELS,

a small wood station. Several large farms are under cultivation at this place, and broad fields of corn and wheat meet the eye on all sides, until the vision is lost in the mazy distance. Six and one-quarter miles from Odels, and fifty-three and one-quarter miles from Atlanta, we reach

GAINESVILLE.

This is the largest town on the Air-Line, between Atlanta and the South Carolina line, and has a population of three or four thousand. As might be supposed, it is the commercial centre of this section of Georgia, and enjoys a large trade. As a summer resort it is exceedingly popular, being 1,306 feet above the level of the sea, having a fine climate and excellent waters. The New Holland and Gower

MINERAL SPRINGS

are within a mile or two of the court house, and it is destined to become one of the leading summer resorts of the South, as it is in

the centre of all the great healing springs and gold region, and one of the most convenient points from which to reach them. In educational facilities it will soon rank with any town in the land, as, besides its present schools, and a college of high order, it is to be the seat of a great Baptist seminary. Business capacity is \$350,000 per annum. There are five hotels, four boarding houses, two large flouring mills, three fine livery stables, with a street-car line extending three miles to Gower Springs. Besides the above-mentioned springs, there is a large cluster of mineral springs within two hundred yards of the

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE DEPOT.

There are also four fine churches, and two banking houses here. Six miles east of this point are the banks of the Oconee river, and the White Sulphur Springs. Gainesville has three flourishing newspapers—one, the Gainesville *Eagle* (a perfect little gem, by the way). Five miles northeast is a large silver mine, in full operation, and worked by H. L. Lowman & Co., of New York.

THE ORE FROM THESE MINES

is worth from \$30.00 to \$400.00 per ton. Twenty-five miles northwest of Gainesville are the celebrated

CHESTATEE GOLD MINES,

which metal has frequently been tested and pronounced the *finest quality of gold in the United States.*

Two miles from Gainesville, and fifty-five and a half miles from Atlanta, is

NEW HOLLAND,

Immediately on, and accessible only by, the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY. The spring flows *fifteen thousand gallons per hour*. Its chief mineral properties are magnesia, iron, lime and free carbonate acid gas.

Four miles from New Holland, and fifty-nine miles from Atlanta, is a station at which travelers alight from the cars, and take a hack to

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

which is only one and one-half miles from the railroad at this point. This is one of the

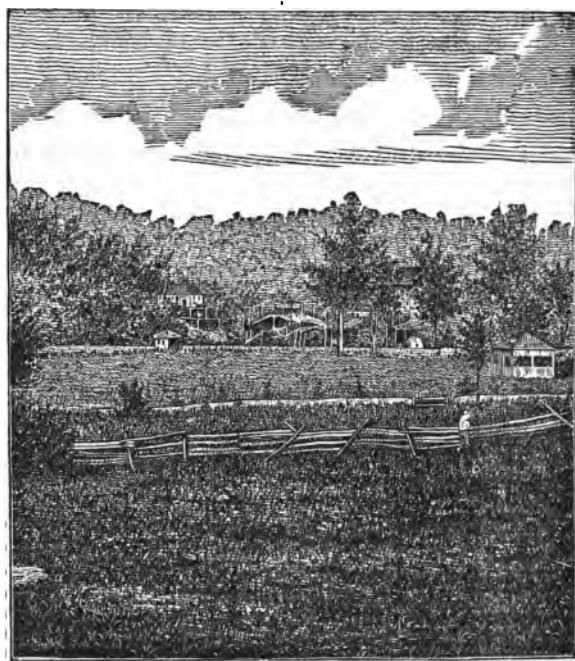
LEADING WATERING PLACES

in this section of the country, and many remarkable cures have been effected through its remedial waters. There is a large hotel

here with ample accommodations, and under the control of a superb manager.

LULA,

six and one-half miles from White Sulphur Springs, and 65½ miles from Atlanta, has a population of about 100, and an elevation of 1,350 feet above sea-level. There are several small stores, one large hotel, and one saloon, at this place. Lula is also the junction of the Northeastern and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line road. Athens is only 39 miles distant from this point ; Dahlonega



New Holland Springs, which flows 15,000 gallons water per hour, reached only by Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

23 ; Cleveland 16 ; Nacoochee Valley 23, and Homer is only 12 miles distant. Therefore, it is quite evident that Lula is the

NEAREST RAILROAD POINT

to either of the above mentioned places. There is one of the *best wells of water* within THIRTY FEET of the depot, that can be found in this whole section of country. After taking a drink of it, we experienced a very pleasant sensation that seemed to extend all over our entire system, and caused us to feel splendidly for almost

an hour afterward. One mile from Lula, and $66\frac{1}{2}$ from Atlanta, is the beautiful and flourishing little town of

BELLTON.

The elevation of this place is 1,628 feet above the level of the sea, and the population is estimated at about 400—people who are doing a business of \$175,000 per annum. Among the business features of this place, and standing proudly prominent above any manufactory of a like nature on the line of road between Atlanta and Charlotte, is the

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY

of Mr. Ira W. Cook, formerly of Atlanta, but now a resident of this place. Mr. Cook makes none but the *very best of saddles*, and uses none but the *best material* the market affords. Those who visit this point should not fail to visit Mr. Cook's establishment, who, with true Chesterfieldian politeness, is always ready and willing to show you through his establishment, as well as to *promptly* fill all orders that are sent to him. There are two churches, two schools, one saw mill, one hotel, and a fine mineral spring within 300 yards of the depot, and there is also one small livery stable. The country in the neighborhood of Bellton is one of the finest sections for farming purposes in the State. There are about 500 bales of cotton shipped from this place per annum. The land produces about 35 bushels of corn per acre, wheat about 30 per acre, and cotton will average three-fourths of a bale per acre. Leaving Bellton seven and one-half miles we come to

LONGVIEW,

a small place 74 miles from Atlanta, with a population of about 100 inhabitants that seem to do a considerable trade. The elevation at this place is 1,640 feet above sea-level, and qualities for farming, etc., are about the same as at Bellton and Lula. This place is growing rapidly and promises to soon be a place of considerable moment. Six miles from Longview, and 80 miles from Atlanta, is

MUONT AIRY,

which towers 1,710 feet above the level of the sea, and has a population of about 100, doing a business of \$10,000 per annum. This is the point where you will alight, and take private conveyance for the gold region. Iron, lead, copper, gold, silver and coal, abound in this vicinity in abundance, and the only need is enterprising

men to come and open up the vast wealth that lies hidden from view, in order to make this one of the most popular points in and around this whole section of country.

LARGE NUGGETS OF GOLD

have been found frequently lying exposed to the eye of the passer by. And some old settlers of this section of country often go out and scratch around a little, and wash out a sufficient quantity of this metal to buy all they need in the provision line for the coming year, and then they relax into hunting and fishing, until it is necessary for them to have more provision, when they go and dig a little more, and thus one of the richest mining countries in the United States is being neglected for the want of energy and capital as aforesaid. The mountainous scenery from this point is enchanting, as well as perfectly awe inspiring. Standing just below the depot you have one of the finest views of the chain of the Blue Ridge mountains that can be had from any point on the road. But when you ascend to the observatory of the hotel, which is located upon the highest point in Mt. Airy, and gaze westward, you feel that truly you are gazing upon

THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA,

north and south as far as the eye can reach, can be seen the blue-capped summits of the Blue Ridge, which fills the beholder with feelings of awe, as well as with admiration, causing all true Georgians to feel proud of this evidence of wealth and beauty, which belong to none save the proud old Banner State of the South. The hotel at this point, kept by Mr. M. C. Wilcox, is a perfect little gem of these mountains. It has a frontage of 110 feet, with two L's, extending back 104 feet, with a veranda extending the full length in front as well as in rear. The building is two stories high in front, and three in the rear, including the basement. The building is not yet completed, but when finished will have a fine billiard and bar-room attached, and in fact all the modern conveniences—since Mr. Wilcox will keep none but a *first class establishment*. The surface of the ground upon which the hotel is located, is more than 100 feet above the roof of the court house at Clarksville, nearly 100 above that of the College at Dahlonga, and a few feet below that of the court house at Cleveland. "The hotel itself commands an exceedingly fine view of the Blue Ridge, only inferior to that from the neighboring hills. The view from Grandview peak is panoramic and rarely equaled; it is the admiration of persons who have traveled extensively in America and Europe.

Hotel & Dining Saloon

The country around abounds in pleasant places for rambling, and mineral springs for those who wish to drink their waters."

In testimony of the health restoring properties and influence of the climate and waters at this place, we insert the following, taken from the *Southern Herald*, New York, June 12, 1878:

Mr. M. C. Wilcox, formerly of Ohio, who has established at Mount Airy, Ga., one of the finest hotels on the Piedmont Air-Line, has shown, conclusively, that the Blue Ridge Mountains of the South make

THE FINEST RESORT IN THE WORLD,

to restore to health those troubled with pulmonary diseases. Dr. Gatchels, who keeps a sanitarium for such invalids, in Michigan, moved, last winter, some of his worst cases to Mount Airy, where Mr. Wilcox spared no means to make proper accommodations, especially in the culinary department. The result was most gratifying. On our recent visit to Mount Airy we conversed with some of the *restored patients who were still lingering at Mount Airy*, in May last. They said that the spring and summer at Mount Airy, had

EVEN MORE ATTRACTION

than the charming winter there. The following are some of those who spent the winter and spring there, from the North: Geo. L. Kingman, Mrs. L. Kingman, Dr. H. P. Gatchell, H. M. Boies, Chicago; Thos. Bassett, wife and daughter, F. W. Ruffner, wife and son, L. C. Pardee, wife, son and daughter, G. L. Smalley, wife and daughter, Dr. P. H. Hale, Chicago; Sanford Cunningham, Ohio; H. E. Manvell, J. B. Anderson, T. C. Manvell and wife, New York; Dr. A. S. Cloud, Chillicothe, Mo. The Mount Airy Hotel is one of the finest summer resorts in the United States. It is near the famous Nacoochee Valley, Yonah Mountain, and other fine scenery. Six and a half miles from Mount Airy, and 86½ miles from Atlanta, is

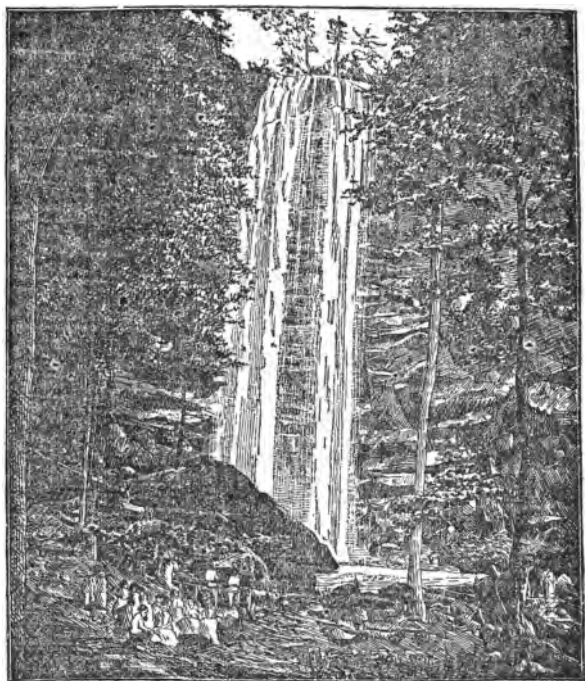
AYERSVILLE,

which is only a small station at present, but, judging from appearances, it will soon be a flourishing little place. The population is only about fifty, doing a business of about \$10,000 per annum. Cotton and grain are the principal productions, and the land will average in this section about forty bushels of corn per acre, wheat about thirty-five, and cotton about from three-fourths to one bale per acre. A great deal of lumber is shipped from this place.

There is one saw mill here in operation that turns out about 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Game in this section is plentiful, and it is not anything unusual to see some one come in with a deer strapped to his horse, or a large, fat wild turkey upon his shoulders, or swinging from his rifle, which is generally carried on the shoulder.

THE SCENERY

between Ayersville and Mt. Airy is perfectly grand at times, and inspires the beholder with a feeling of the sublime that does not wear off in a moment. Passing Ayersville six and three-fourths miles, and ninety-three and one-quarter miles from Atlanta, we arrive at



Toccoa Falls, 200 feet high, can be reached only by the
Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.

TOCCOA,

a beautiful little city nestling among the foot-hills of the great Blue Ridge like a beautiful flower in the wilderness. The population of Toccoa is about 1,000, doing a business of about \$550,000 per annum. This place has an elevation of 1,340 feet above the level of the sea. There are two hotels, three churches, one school,

three livery stables, and two steam saw mills, all in first-class condition, and doing an excellent business. The rates of board, per day \$2.00, \$8.00 per week, \$25.00 per month. The Elberton Air-Line Railroad connects at this point, and, when completed, will extend about fifty miles from Toccoa. As yet, there are only nine miles of the track laid, although the grading is complete. There is also a weekly newspaper here, and the business of this point has a most promising future. As a summer resort it has decidedly the advantage of her sister towns, as the famous

TOCCOA FALLS

are within two miles of the city. The immediate surroundings at the falls strike the eye and inspire the whole being of the beholder with a sense of the beautiful—merging into the sublime—that will not be forgotten for years. The water at these falls shoots out fiercely over a precipice

TWO HUNDRED FEET HIGH,

and, when viewed from below, has the appearance of being four hundred feet to the top. The fierce Tallulah, whose fame is world wide, is only fifteen miles distant. These falls never fail to excite the fears, as well as to command the admiration, of visitors.

The mighty Tugalo river goes whirling, dashing, leaping and roaring, down the side of one of the Blue Ridge mountains for about four miles, dashing everything to atoms that dares to impede its mighty progress. There are excellent hotels near the river where the weary traveler can find ample accommodations, after spending a day exploring the many wonderful attractions presented by these falls. There are numerous springs, both freestone and mineral, near Toccoa.

THE CATALYTIC SPRINGS

are one dozen in number, and within one half mile of the town. They embrace iron, sulphur and alum in their proportion. These springs are of great interest to the town, and will in the course of time become a chief element of its attractions in *winter* as well as summer. The

GARNET SPRINGS

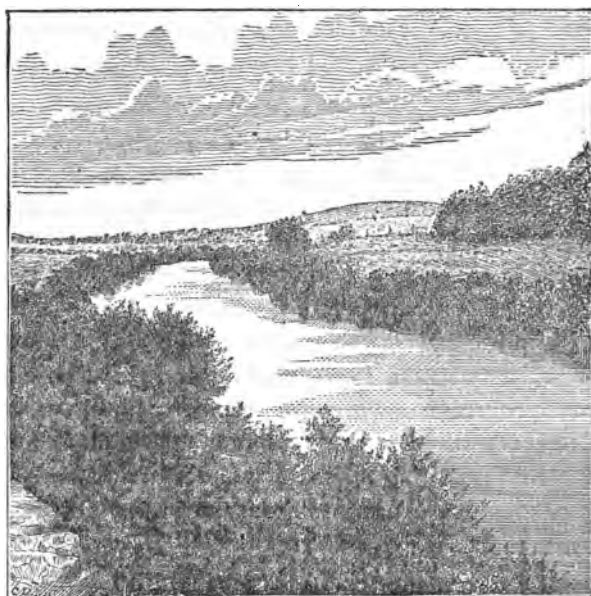
are also near the falls, and are highly spoken of. Without the additional attractions in the way of mineral springs, etc., the falls alone will amply repay the seekers of pleasure and beautiful scenery that visit them.

This point can only be reached by the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE

AIR-LINE RAILWAY, which, by the way, is the best road leading into the city of Atlanta. The track is *all steel rail*, and the cars, which are perfectly superb, glide along with a smooth, easy motion that awakens the admiration of all who travel this road. For comfort, speed and elegance this road is unsurpassed by any road South. The employees of the trains are sober, polite and genteel in their demeanor. No others will be had.

TUGALO

is five and one-half miles from Toccoa, and $98\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atlanta. This river waters one of the finest valleys in the State. The land in this neighborhood is especially adapted to farming



Tugalo River, the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina, crossed by the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

purposes, and corn, wheat, oats, cotton and rye are produced in abundance. Three and three-fourth miles from Tugalo, and $102\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Atlanta, is the beautiful site, which is intended for

FORT MADISON.

A very neat little hotel is being erected at this place, which is entirely new. Arrangements are also being made to run steamboats up the Tugalo river to this point, which, if completed, will be of great benefit, as all of the trade southeast of this point, which has

formerly been carried on with other places through the medium of wagons, will turn to Fort Madison as the nearest and best outlet for shipping the products of this section of country, which produces cotton one bale per acre, corn 60 bushels per acre, and wheat 30 bushels per acre. Those desiring to invest money in fine farming lands could not do better, in our opinion, than to buy in this neighborhood. Four miles from this place, and one hundred and six and one-half miles from Atlanta is

HARBINS,

a small station. There is some fine timber adjoining this place, and a good saw mill could be worked to advantage. Products of land about the same as at Ft. Madison.

WESTMINSTER

is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Harbins, and $111\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the "Gate City." At present it is only a small station, but promises well for the future. $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Westminster, and $120\frac{1}{4}$ from Atlanta, is

SENECA.

This beautiful and thriving little city has an elevation of 1,050 feet; and a population of 400, doing a business of about \$175,000 per annum. There are two hotels, one church, one high school, and an excellent livery stable here. The amount of cotton shipped from this place will average 2,500 bales per annum. Iron, lead, copper, gold, and silver, abound in this vicinity in abundance,

ALSO MARBLE

has been discovered in large quantities in the adjoining hills and mountains. Gold is mined in a small way within five miles of the city. There is one large

CHALYBEATE SPRING

within a quarter of a mile of the depot, and immediately on the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY. The medicinal properties of this spring are very valuable, and it is said to contain magnesia, lime, and carbonic gas. The spring, if improved properly, would attract many visitors during the summer and winter months. I am informed that this spring and the land surrounding it could be purchased for a comparatively small sum. Therefore, where can a better opening be found for those desiring to establish a summer and winter resort---as the climate is peculiarly adapted to both?

Thirteen and a quarter miles from Seneca, and 134 miles from Atlanta, is

CENTRAL,

which is half way between Atlanta and Charlotte. This is the eastern terminus of the western division of the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, and has a population of about 300, doing a business of about \$50,000 per annum. About 1,000 bales of cotton are shipped from here annually. There are three churches, two hotels, one school and five small business houses. Fertilizers to the amount of 175 tons are sold at this place annually. Small grist mills in the vicinity are doing a good business, and in connection with other branches of industry are several large saw mills which supply the surrounding country with lumber, besides shipping large quantities to Atlanta, Greenville, Spartanburg and other points.

Within five miles of Central, is the farm and residence of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, situated at the base of a beautiful little mountain, and surrounded by a large grove of beautiful trees. The Seneca river runs within a short distance of his house—where can be found the

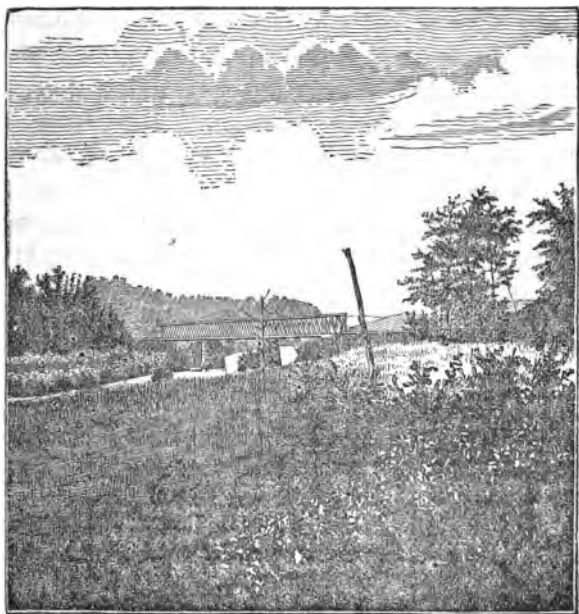
OFFICE CHAIR

of Gen. George Washington, which has been preserved for one hundred years, and is to day in excellent condition. The hotel at Central, kept by Col. John Thrasher, (better known as "Cousin John," all over the Southern States,) is one of the best kept eating houses between Atlanta and Charlotte. "Cousin John" spares no pains or expense to see that all are well cared for, and upon alighting from the cars (this is supper and breakfasting point,) you are greeted in a jovial manner by "Cousin John," who speedily informs you that "*supper is on the table right now;*" and upon entering the dining room you sit down to a table groaning with all the delicacies of the season, and find that you are immediately supplied with any and everything you can call for. We find ourselves loath to leave "Cousin John's" establishment, but when we find ourselves once more seated in the gorgeously furnished and exquisitely equipped cars of the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY, it is with a feeling of satisfaction that prepares us for the beautiful scenery that now lies before us. Seven and a half miles from Central, and 141½ miles from Atlanta, we arrive at

LIBERTY,

a small station, with a population of about 100. This place is a new place, and has not been long in existence, but there are several small stores, and one hotel, also a post-office. The business capacity is \$10,000 per annum, climate excellent, and the soil produces splendidly, as there are 3,000 bales of cotton shipped from here annually.

Passing Liberty six and three-fourth miles we find the beautiful and flourishing little town of



Bridge crossing Tugalo River on Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

EASLEY'S,

which is situated immediately on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, at the distance of 148 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Atlanta. The population here is about 400 inhabitants; that transact business amounting to about \$100,000 per annum. There are two churches, three schools, one grist and flouring mill, and several excellent steam saw mills in the vicinity.

SEVERAL ASBESTUS MINES

exist in the vicinity of this place. The lands afford good crops, and four thousand bales of cotton are shipped from here per an-

num. The mountain scenery from here is very good, indeed, and forms another link of the many attractions of which this place is possessed. Principal productions are corn, cotton, wheat and oats. Also there is a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, besides several other lodges of different secret organizations. Good board can be had here at \$12.00 per month. Twelve miles from Easley's, and 160 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Atlanta, is

GREENVILLE, S. C.

This is the largest place on the Air-Line road between Atlanta and Charlotte, and has a population of seven thousand inhabitants, that transact business to the amount of eight millions of dollars per annum. The Greenville and Columbia Railroad connects with the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE at this point. There are several newspapers here, one a daily that has a very extensive circulation. There are five large churches of different denominations, and several schools that are in a flourishing condition. The manufacturing features of this place are immense. There are

SIX LARGE COTTON MILLS.

within a radius of seven miles, and one within the city limits—all doing an excellent business. Besides the amount of cotton that is used by these mills, there are 25,000 bales shipped from here annually. This is also the seat of the celebrated Furman University, which has connected with it a preparatory school, which has an able and superb management. Also there is a Young Ladies' Seminary. For water-powers this stands unequalled in the State of South Carolina. Reedy river divides the city of Greenville and affords excellent water-power. There are five good hotels, and three livery stables, in connection with which is a

STREET-CAR LINE

which extends from the Air-Line depot through town to the Greenville and Columbia depot. Hack lines connect at this place for Ashville, Hendersonville, Caesar's Head, and other points in North Carolina. Up to about six months previous to date of writing, this was the seat of the Baptist Theological College, but now it is located at Louisville.

Besides other innumerable advantages there is one large,

BOLD CHALYBEATE SPRING,

within the city limits, which only needs some one to improve it in order to make this a great place as a summer resort, etc. Within

a short distance is a large paper mill, from which paper is shipped to all parts of the State. Besides Reedy river, the Saluda river runs within four miles of town and drains the northeastern portion of the county, while Reedy river drains the southern and western portion.

TAYLOR'S

is eight and a quarter miles from Greenville, and $168\frac{1}{2}$ from Atlanta. It is a small station, and has not been long in existence, but



Cane Creek Falls, near Porter Springs, accessible only by Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

will, we presume, some day be a place of considerable moment. Four and three-fourth miles from Taylor's, and $173\frac{1}{4}$ from Atlanta, is

GREER'S,

a small town containing about 100 inhabitants, doing business amounting to about \$75,000 per annum. Shipments in cotton amount to about 2,000 bales annually. There are several cotton manufacturies within two or three miles of the place, one, "Cedar Hill Factory," is within two miles of town. The hotel at this

place has been recently burned down, but active steps are being taken towards erecting a new one that will surpass the old one in every particular. The famous "Chicks Springs" are within a short distance of this place. The remedial qualities of these springs are truly valuable, and many wonderful cures have been effected through the instrumentality of these valuable waters. A great many families come to these springs at all seasons, and since the hotel has been burned down, we are informed that several families have camped in the vicinity in tents, etc., in order to avail themselves of the benefit to be derived from drinking the water that flows unceasingly from the depths of these wonderful springs. The land in this section is very productive, and cotton, corn, wheat and oats, are raised in abundance. Good board can be had at \$10.00 per month. Livery accommodations are also easily obtained.

DUNCAN'S

is a small station four and three-fourth miles from Greer's, and 178 miles from Atlanta, there are three small stores. Trains seldom stop at this place, but passing Duncan's three and a fourth miles, we come to

WELFORD,

which is situated $181\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atlanta. At this place the sale of whiskey is prohibited by law, (an excellent law, by the way, and should be adopted in every town in the United States, if possible), and also there is a lodge of I. O. G. T. that are doing a vast amount of good in this community. The population of this place is about 200, doing a business amounting to \$9,000 per annum. There are two churches, one Episcopal, and one Congregationalist. Also there is a large college here, which is generally flooded with students during the school months. At Crawfordsville, (which is within a few miles) there is a large cotton mill, doing a rather extensive business. This section is well drained by the three Tiger creeks, viz: South, Middle and North Tiger. Land in this vicinity is worth from five to ten dollars per acre. Principal productions are cotton, corn, wheat and oats. Good board can be had \$12 per month.

SPARTANBURG AND ASHVILLE JUNCTION

is eight and three-fourth miles from Wellford, and 190 miles from Atlanta. This is where the SPARTANBURG AND ASHVILLE road connects with the Air-Line, and runs on up to

SPARTANBURG,

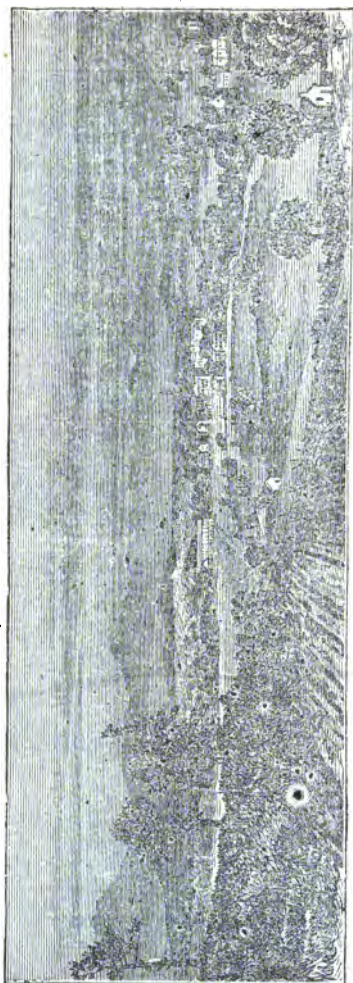
which is one and three-fourth miles distant, and 191 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Atlanta. Situated immediately upon the Atlanta and Charlotte Railway. The population of this place is 3,500 inhabitants, doing



The Cannon of the Catalouche, as seen from Burnett's, reached via
Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.

a business amounting to about four million dollars annually. There are four churches, four schools, three hotels and several livery stables. There is also a large college dedicated exclusively

to orphans, besides one large female college. This is the county-site of this county, and, as a whole, is one of the most desirable places on the line of road. There are two manufactories, one car-



Ashville, the Mecca of the North Carolina Mountaineer—reached via
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

riage and one wagon manufactory, that are doing a live business. Also there is one mineral spring in the city, and several in the vicinity. The celebrated

CHEROKEE SPRINGS

are within five miles of here, and are largely attended every season. Their properties are magnesia, lime, and carbonate acid gas. Also within one mile of town is the famous Garrett Springs, and within twelve miles are the renowned

GLENN SPRINGS,

which last named has been a favorite place of summer resort for time immemorial. This is also the junction of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, which connects with the Greenville and Columbia road at Austin, 64 miles distant. There is one daily paper and two weeklies. The amount of cotton that is shipped from this point is estimated at about 22,000 bales per annum. The Spartanburg and Union Railroad have located their machine shop at this place. Among the hotels we would call especial attention to the Piedmont

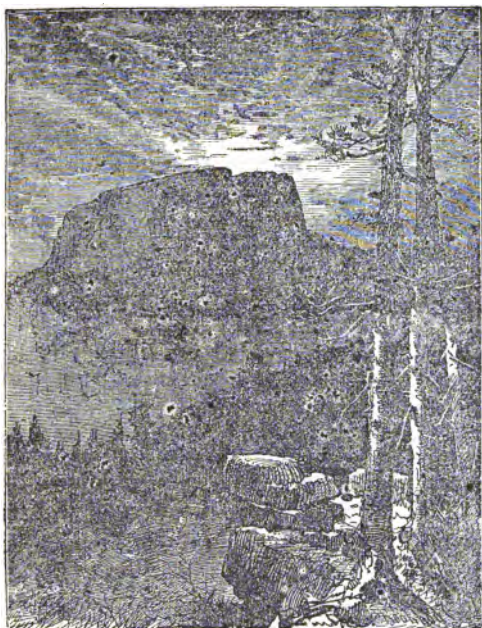


Table Mountain, South Carolina, reached via Atlanta and
Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

and Palmetto House, both of which keep constantly on hand livery accommodations, besides other conveniences necessary for the traveling public who desire to "put up" at either of these houses. There are two other hotels, one kept by Mrs. —, a perfect little gem in its way, not very large, but cosy and snug, a place where the weary traveler can get good treatment, and a place where tables are always spread with the delicacies of the season. As to the society of Spartanburg, it cannot be surpassed by any town, of like dimensions, in the State of South Carolina. The lands in this

vicinity are very fertile, and produce wonderfully. This county is drained and watered by Fair Forest creek, and Lawson's Fork. Leaving Spartanburg eleven and one-fourth miles, we find situated upon a rather high ridge the little station of

COWPENS,

which is immediately upon the Air-Line Railway, 202 miles from Atlanta, and 67 miles from Charlotte, N. C. This is entirely a new place, and the depot was built this year. There are several enterprising men who have located here, and we trust that it will not be long until this will become one of the chief attractions on the line of road. The old battle-ground, upon which the

FAMOUS BATTLE

of Cowpens was fought, during the Revolutionary war, and in which Generals George Washington, Gates and others, were engaged, is within about five miles of the depot. The very land upon which the depot stands is made historic by the fact, that the contending armies of 1776 have camped at this place, and it is recorded that they used

THE SAME SPRING

for cooking and drinking purposes, that is now used in supplying the water-tank with water at this place. There is a very neat looking hotel in course of erection, besides several small business houses that have just opened. The ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY now carries us through a section of country that will forever remain historic, from the many incidents connected with revolutionary history, in the way of hard-fought battles, etc. Leaving this place $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we come quite suddenly upon the beautiful little village of

GAFFENEY'S,

which is located in a beautiful section of country, about $212\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atlanta, $56\frac{1}{2}$ from Charlotte, N. C. The population of this place is about 400 inhabitants. This is the place where Peter Cooper erected and donated a school exclusively for orphans. Besides this school, there are several others, also there is one church and two hotels. This point is famous for the

VAST AMOUNT OF LIME

that is burnt within a short distance from town, and shipped from this point. Also, there are several large

LEAD MINES

within a short distance of town, that are turning out immense quantities of a very fine quality of lead. Gold, silver, copper and iron exist in almost inexhaustible quantities in this vicinity. The business capacity at present amounts to about \$250,000 per annum.

View near Webster, North Carolina, in Haywood county, reached via Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.



Principal productions are cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. About 7,000 bales of cotton are shipped from this place annually. In connection with other natural attractions, there are

MINES OF BARYTESE

within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of town, which, if properly worked, would amply

repay a man for all capital invested. This barytese is a species of marble, and is used very much (almost entirely) in the manufacture of white lead, and paints generally. Eight and a half miles from Gaffney's, and 221 miles from Atlanta, is

BLACK'S STATION,

which has a population of 200, doing a business amounting to about \$50,000 per annum. At this point there are two churches, one school, and one boarding house that furnishes very good board for \$12 per month.



Lover's Leap, French Broad River, Western North Carolina, accessible only by Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

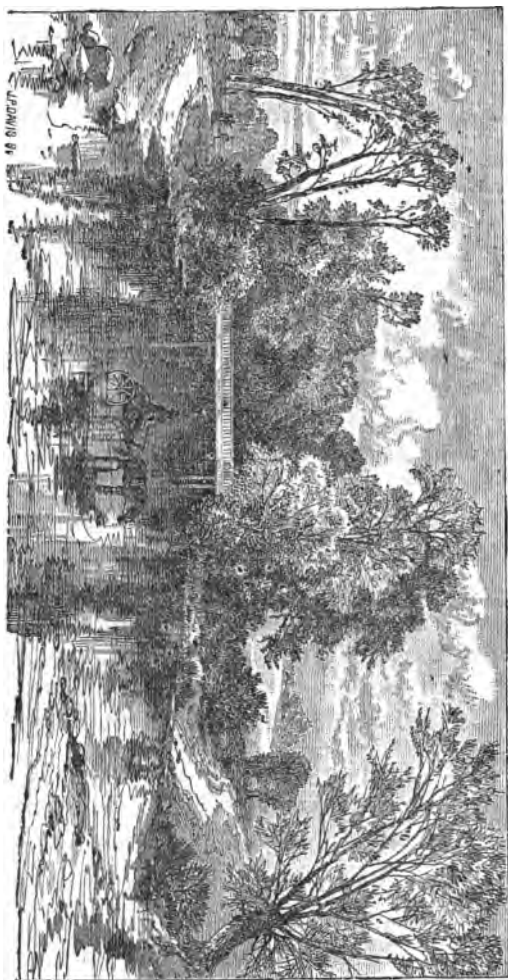
LARGE MINES OF BARYTESE

are within a short distance here ; besides several large grist, flouring and saw mills. Considerable signs of lead and iron ore exist in the neighborhood, beside extensives beds of a very fine quality of marble. Five miles from Black's, and 227 miles from Atlanta, is the thriving little town of

WHITAKER'S,

which is situated exactly on the line between North and South

Carolina. The population here is about 150, doing a business of about \$25,000 per annum. Cotton shipments from this place amount to about 2,000 bales per annum; the principal productions are corn, wheat and oats, cotton is also raised, but not on a



View of the Swananoah River, reached only by Atlanta
and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.

large scale. Vast quantities of lime are shipped from this place, and I am informed that gold and silver exist in the adjoining hills, and it only needs the aid of capital and labor to make this one of as desirable mining places as can be found in this section of the State. Land in this neighborhood is very cheap, and will average \$10 per acre.

KINGS MOUNTAIN

is situated eight miles from Whitaker's, and two hundred and thirty-four miles from Atlanta, immediately upon the ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY. This place has about three hundred inhabitants, doing business amounting to about one million dollars per annum. There are two churches, one school, one wagon and one buggy manufactory. Two and one-half miles from town, and towering majestically 1,750 feet above the level of the sea, is

KINGS MOUNTAIN,

from which this town derives its name. Standing upon the summit of this mountain, you can see quite clearly into three other States. You see, stretching far to the west and south, the peaks of the Blue Ridge, where they extend through Northeastern Georgia, East Tennessee and Virginia. Upon turning to the south and southeast, you have a full view of the beautiful valley through which the great

FRENCH BROAD RIVER

winds its tortuous course, like a great stream of molten silver; while upon the north and east you can see, plainly, the blue-capped summits of the Chattahoochee range of mountains, that extend through the southwestern and middle portions of North Carolina. From this mountain one of the finest views can be had (with the exception of Mt. Airy, Georgia,) of the Chattahoochee range of mountains upon the line of road. One remarkable feature of this place is, the sale of whisky is prohibited by law. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and lead, are found in the neighboring hills; also,

MARBLE,

of exceedingly fine quality, exists in inexhaustible quantities in the vicinity. Barytes is also quite plentiful. The celebrated

CLEVELAND SPRINGS

are within 11 miles, and can be reached from this point by private conveyance, as livery accommodations are easily obtained at this point. Remember that you can *only* reach this point by the

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Principal productions are cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. Good board can be had for \$15.00 per month.

WOOTEN'S

is a small station, six miles from Kings Mountain, and 240 from

Atlanta, trains seldom stop here. Five and a half miles from Wooten's, and $245\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Atlanta, is

GASTONIA,

which has a population of about 300 inhabitants, doing a business amounting to about \$75,000 per annum. This section affords

Mount Pisgah, Western North Carolina, reached via Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway.



splendid farming facilities, and consequently is quite thickly settled. There are at this place, two churches, one school, two hotels, and one livery stable. The citizens of this place seem to be wide awake to their own interests, and accordingly, have

SEVERAL LARGE COTTON MILLS

in operation in the vicinity. This is also the connecting point of the "Chester & Lenoir" narrow-gauge railroad, which is something over fifty miles in length. Besides what is consumed at these mills, about 20,000 bales of cotton are shipped from this point annually. This section is drained and watered by the Catawba river, Crowders creek, and South Fork, all of which afford most excellent water powers. Several small gold mines are in operation within a few miles of this place, besides

SILVER, BARYTESE AND MARBLE,

which exist in large quantities. Several valuable mineral springs are within a few miles of town, and are frequented quite often by residents of the place. We are informed that several very remarkable cures have been attributed to these springs, and we are astonished to see people remaining idle and allowing these valuable springs to be neglected, when, with a small amount of capital, properly used, this could be made one of the principal and favorite watering places south of the Mason and Dixon line. The land in this vicinity is very fertile, and when properly cultivated, yields abundantly; corn, cotton, wheat and oats, are principal productions. The greater portion of the cotton raised in this county (Gaston) is consumed by the mills at this place—one of which runs 4,000 spindles, besides looms. Good board can be had for \$15.00 per month.

WRIGHT'S

is a small station four and three-fourth miles from Gastonia, and 251½ miles from Atlanta. The population here is about 75 inhabitants, doing a small business of about \$4,500; shipments of cotton amount to 1,500 bales per annum. Several large cotton mills in this vicinity consume nearly all cotton raised here. Passing this place four and three-fourth miles, we find

GARIBALDI.

This is the last station on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway, between Atlanta and Charlotte. The population here is about 75 inhabitants, doing a business amounting to about \$20,000 per annum. There is one church, one school here, and two cotton mills within a short distance. About 500 bales of cotton are shipped from this place per annum. There are one gold, one silver, and one copper mine in operation—all within 1½ miles of this place, the ore from this

SILVER MINE

is worth about \$350.00 per ton, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. Leaving here, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, we suddenly find ourselves at the beautiful city of

View near Warm Springs, Webster, North Carolina, accessible via
Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway.



CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

which is situated $267\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atlanta, and is the great connecting point of P. & L. R. R., the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta, the Carolina Central, and the A. T. & O. roads, all of which center at this point. The

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-LINE RAILWAY

connects with the North Carolina Railroad at AIR-LINE JUNCTION, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Air Line Depot. The population here is estimated at about 10,000 inhabitants, doing a business of about \$13,000,000 per annum. At this place there are two hotels, the Central and Charlotte, connected with both are excellent livery accommodations. Also, there are two Presbyterian churches, one Baptist, one Catholic, one Lutheran, one Episcopalian, two Methodist and one Seceders. In connection with other branches of industry, there is a

LARGE ICE MANUFACTORY,

which supplies the city with ice, besides shipping large quantities to all parts of the State. The elevation of Charlotte is estimated at about 500 feet above sea level. There are several colleges and high schools. Also, there are two large

MINERAL SPRINGS,

which are classed excellent. "The Belmont" is largely attended every season, and doubtless is a paying institution, the other one is considered very valuable as its waters are said to contain magnesia, lime, and carbonic gas. There is also a large

HARNESS AND SADDLE MANUFACTORY

that has, (so we are informed) branch houses throughout the State. The amount of cotton shipped from this point amounts to about 15,000 bales, a great many of which do not leave the State, but go to cotton mills in the surrounding country. Within a radius of four miles are four

LARGE GOLD MINES,

that are in operation, the metal of which is said to be *very fine*, indeed, and is second to none in quality (except the celebrated Chestatee gold in Northeastern Georgia) this side of the Pacific coast. There are other branches of enterprise and industry, in the way of large machine shops, and two or three establishments for building purposes, exclusively. We could go on enumerating, for ages to come, the many attractions presented and offered by the country immediately on, or adjacent to, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway; but time and space will not admit. Therefore, in conclusion, we will only say to those who are seeking a suitable place to buy lands and invest money, so as to reap a rich harvest of gain, that there is no section of country south of the St. Lawrence that offers more varied attractions, in connection with

WEALTH AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,

than the sections of Northeast Georgia, and North and South Carolina, that have been portrayed to you in this little work, and *every line* of which is *exactly* in accordance with observation, and information received, personally, from the oldest and most reliable of the citizens along the line of road, at the different points enumerated. All we ask is, to go and see for yourself, and, upon your return, you will say, as the Queen of Sheba said: "The larger half remains untold."

At the outset we determined to give nothing but *facts* in our description of the country aforesaid, and we flatter ourself that we have carried out our determination to the letter. We thank you for your patient attention through the many long and tedious detailed accounts through which we have led you.

C. J. B.

"HEAVENLY CAROLS."

A new Sunday-School Song Book—just the thing needed, and contains the best hymns, and music from the most popular writers of the land. Rev. W. O. Cushing writes: "The hymns are excellent, and the music simple and sweet." It furnishes a new and improved Elementary Department of thirty-four pages, introducing the theory of music, instructive and easily taught.

The Heavenly Carols contains 176 pages—retails at 35 cents per copy; \$3.60 per dozen; \$4.00 per mail; \$30.00 per hundred. Specimen pages sent free. A Word Edition of Heavenly Carols will soon be ready, that retails at 10c. each, in flexible cloth cover. Address PHILLIPS & CREW, Booksellers, Atlanta, Ga., Supply Depot South.

CONSTITUTION OF GEORGIA.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

PREAMBLE.—To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen, and transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we, the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution :

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Public officers are the trustees and servants of the people, and, at all times, amenable to them.

Par. 2. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.

Par. 3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

Par. 4. No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend his own cause in any of the courts of this State, in person, by attorney, or both.

Par. 5. Every person charged with an offense against the laws of this State shall have the privilege and benefit of counsel ; shall be furnished, on demand, with a copy of the accusation and a list of the witnesses on whose testimony the charge against him is founded ; shall have compulsory process to obtain the testimony of his own witnesses ; shall be confronted with the witnesses testifying against him, and shall have a public and speedy trial by an impartial jury.

Par. 6. No person shall be compelled to give testimony tending in any manner to criminate himself.

Par. 7. Neither banishment beyond the limits of the State, nor whipping, as a punishment for crime, shall be allowed.

Par. 8. No person shall be put in jeopardy of life, or liberty, more than once for the same offense, save on his, or her, own motion for a new trial after conviction, or in case of mistrial.

Par. 9. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines

imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; nor shall any person be abused in being arrested, while under arrest, or in prison.

Par. 10. No person shall be compelled to pay costs, except after conviction on final trial.

Par. 11. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Par. 12. All men have the natural and inalienable right to worship God, each according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no human authority should, in any case, control or interfere with such right of conscience.

Par. 13. No inhabitant of this State shall be molested in person or property, or prohibited from holding any public office, or trust, on account of his religious opinions; but the right of liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

Par. 14. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or denomination of religionists, or of any sectarian institution.

Par. 15. No law shall ever be passed to curtail, or restrain, the liberty of speech, or of the press; any person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments, on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Par. 16. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue except on probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, particularly describing the place, or places, to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

Par. 17. There shall be within the State of Georgia neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime after legal conviction thereof.

Par. 18. The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

Par. 19. The civil authority shall be superior to the military, and no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except by the civil magistrate, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Par. 20. The power of the courts to punish for contempt, shall be limited by legislative acts.

Par. 21. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

Par. 22. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed, but the General Assembly shall have the power to prescribe the manner in which arms may be borne.

Par. 23. The legislative, judicial and executive powers shall forever remain separate and distinct, and no person discharging the duties of one, shall, at the same time, exercise the functions of either of the others, except as herein provided.

Par. 24. The people have the right to assemble peaceably for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance.

Par. 25. All citizens of the United States, resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities due to such citizenship.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence; and the jury in all criminal cases, shall be the judges of the law and the facts. The power of the Judges to grant new trials in cases of conviction, is preserved.

Par. 2. Treason against the State of Georgia, shall consist in levying war against her; adhering to her enemies; giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

Par. 3. No conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Par. 4. All lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, are hereby prohibited; and this prohibition shall be enforced by penal laws.

Par. 5. Lobbying is declared to be a crime, and the General Assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Par. 6. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for the punishment of fraud; and shall provide, by law, for reaching property of the debtor concealed from the creditor.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. In cases of necessity, private ways may be granted upon just compensation being first paid by the applicant. Private property shall not be taken, or damaged, for public purposes, without just and adequate compensation being first paid.

Par. 2. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, retroactive law, or

law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

Par. 3. No grant of special privileges or immunities shall be revoked, except in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators or creditors of the incorporation.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. Laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the State, and no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provision has been made by an existing general law. No general law affecting private rights, shall be varied in any particular case, by special legislation, except with the free consent, in writing, of all persons to be affected thereby; and no person under legal disability to contract, is capable of such consent.

Par. 2. Legislative acts in violation of this Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the Judiciary shall so declare them.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. The people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating their internal government, and the police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness.

Par. 2. The enumeration of rights herein contained as a part of this Constitution, shall not be construed to deny to the people any inherent rights they may have hitherto enjoyed.

ARTICLE II.—ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot.

Par. 2. Every male citizen of the United States (except as hereinafter provided), twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector: *Provided*, that no soldier, sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall acquire the rights of an elector, by reason of being stationed on duty in this State, and no person shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath, or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this State one year, and in this

county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had an opportunity to pay, and I have not voted at this election."

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly may provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold any office, or appointment of honor or trust in this State, to-wit: 1st. Those who shall have been convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of treason against the State, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this State with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned. 2d. Idiots and insane persons.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. Electors shall, in all cases, except for treason, felony, larceny, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. No person who is the holder of any public money, contrary to law, shall be eligible to any office in this State, until the same is accounted for and paid into the treasury.

Par. 2. No person who, after the adoption of this Constitution, being a resident of this State, shall have been convicted of fighting a duel in this State, or convicted of sending, or accepting a challenge, or convicted of aiding, or abetting, such duel, shall hold office in this State, unless he shall have been pardoned; and every such person shall, also, be subject to such punishment as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall, by law, forbid the sale, distribution, or furnishing of intoxicating drinks within two miles of election precincts, on days of election—State, county, or municipal—and prescribe punishment for any violation of the same.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. Returns of election for all civil officers elected by the people, who are to be commissioned by the Governor, and, also, for the members of the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE III.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The legislative power of the State shall

be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The Senate shall consist of forty-four members. There shall be forty-four Senatorial Districts, as now arranged by counties. Each District shall have one Senator.

Par. 2. The First Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Chatham, Bryan and Effingham.

The Second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Liberty, Tatnall and McIntosh.

The Third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Wayne, Pierce and Appling.

The Fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Glynn, Camden and Charlton.

The Fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Coffee, Ware and Clinch.

The Sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Echols, Lowndes and Berrien.

The Seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Brooks, Thomas and Colquitt.

The Eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Decatur, Mitchell and Miller.

The Ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Early, Calhoun and Baker.

The Tenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Dougherty, Lee and Worth.

The Eleventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Clay, Randolph and Terrell.

The Twelfth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Stewart, Webster and Quitman.

The Thirteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Sumter, Schley and Macon.

The Fourteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Dooley, Wilcox, Pulaski and Dodge.

The Fifteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Montgomery, Telfair and Irwin.

The Sixteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Laurens, Emanuel and Johnson.

The Seventeenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Screven, Bulloch and Burke.

The Eighteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Richmond, Glascock and Jefferson.

The Nineteenth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Taliaferro, Greene and Warren.

The Twentieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Baldwin, Hancock and Warren.

The Twenty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Twiggs, Wilkinson and Jones.

The Twenty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike.

The Twenty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Houston, Crawford and Taylor.

The Twenty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Muscogee, Marion and Chattahoochee.

The Twenty-fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Harris, Upson and Talbot.

The Twenty-sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Spalding, Butts and Fayette.

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Newton, Walton, Clarke, Oconee and Rockdale.

The Twenty-eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Jasper, Putnam and Morgan.

The Twenty-ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Wilkes, Columbia, Lincoln and McDuffie.

The Thirtieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Oglethorpe, Madison and Elbert.

The Thirty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Hart, Habersham and Franklin.

The Thirty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of White, Dawson and Lumpkin.

The Thirty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Hall, Banks and Jackson.

The Thirty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Gwinnett, DeKalb and Henry.

The Thirty-fifth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Clayton, Cobb and Fulton.

The Thirty-sixth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Meriwether, Douglass.

The Thirty-seventh Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Carroll, Heard and Troup.

The Thirty-eighth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Haralson, Polk and Paulding.

The Thirty-ninth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Milton, Cherokee and Forsyth.

The Fortieth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Union, Towns and Rabun.

The Forty-first Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Pickens, Fannin and Gilmer.

The Forty-second Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Bartow, Floyd and Chattooga.

The Forty-third Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Murray, Gordon and Whitfield.

The Forty-fourth Senatorial District shall be composed of the counties of Walker, Dade and Catoosa.

Par. 3. The General Assembly may change these districts after each census of the United States: *Provided*, that neither the number of districts nor the number of Senators from each district shall be increased.

SECTION III. Paragraph 1. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and seventy-five Representatives, apportioned among the several counties as follows, to-wit: To the six counties having the largest population, viz: Chatham, Richmond, Burke, Houston, Bibb and Fulton, three Representatives each; to the twenty-six counties having the next largest population, viz: Bartow, Coweta, Decatur, Floyd, Greene, Gwinnett, Harris, Jefferson, Meriwether, Monroe, Muscogee, Newton, Stewart, Sumter, Thomas, Troup, Washington, Hancock, Carroll, Cobb, Jackson, Dougherty, Oglethorpe, Macon, Talbot and Wilkes, two Representatives each; and to the remaining one hundred and five counties, one Representative, each.

Par. 2. The above apportionment shall be changed by the General Assembly at its first session after each census taken by the United States Government, so as to give to the six counties having the largest population three Representatives, each; and to the twenty-six counties having the next largest population two Representatives, each; but in no event shall the aggregate number of Representatives be increased.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. The members of the General Assembly shall be elected for two years, and shall serve until their successors are elected.

Par. 2. The first election for members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1877; the second election for the same shall be held

on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and subsequent elections biennially, on that day, until the day of election is changed by law.

Par. 3. The first meeting of the General Assembly, after the ratification of this Constitution, shall be on the first Wednesday in November, 1878, and biennially thereafter, on the same day, until the day shall be changed by law. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Governor from calling an extra session of the General Assembly before the first Wednesday in November, 1878, if, in his opinion, the public good shall require it.

Par. 4. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to transact business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the presence of its absent members, as each house may provide.

Par. 5. Each Senator and Representative, before taking his seat, shall take the following oath, or affirmation, to-wit: "I will support the Constitution of this State, and of the United States, and on all questions and measures which may come before me, I will so conduct myself, as will, in my judgment, be most conducive to the interests and prosperity of this State."

Par. 6. No session of the General Assembly shall continue longer than forty days, unless by a two-thirds vote of the whole number of each house.

Par. 7. No person holding a military commission, or other appointment, or office, having any emolument, or compensation annexed thereto, under this State, or the United States, or either of them, except Justices of the Peace, and officers of the militia, nor any defaulter for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either house; nor shall any Senator, or Representative, after his qualification as such, be elected by the General Assembly, or appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office or appointment having any emolument annexed thereto during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Par. 8. The seat of a member of either house shall be vacated on his removal from the district or county from which he was elected.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. The Senators shall be citizens of the United States, who have attained the age of twenty-five years, and who

shall have been citizens of this State for four years, and for one year residents of the district from which elected.

Par. 2. The presiding officer of the Senate shall be styled the President of the Senate, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the Senators.

Par. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments.

Par. 4. When sitting for that purpose, the members shall be on oath, or affirmation, and shall be presided over by the Chief Justice, or the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court. Should the Chief Justice be disqualified, the Senate shall elect the Judge of the Supreme Court to preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Par. 5. Judgments, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, within this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable, and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. The Representatives shall be citizens of the United States who have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have been citizens of this State for two years, and for one year residents of the counties from which elected.

Par. 2. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives shall be styled the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and shall be elected *viva voce* from the body.

Par. 3. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power to impeach all persons who shall have been, or may be, in office.

SEC. VII. Paragraph 1. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members, and shall have power to punish them for disorderly behavior, or misconduct, by censure, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion; but no member shall be expelled, except by a vote of two-thirds of the house to which he belongs.

Par. 2. Each house may punish by imprisonment, not extending beyond the session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of a contempt, by any disorderly behavior in its presence, or who shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, any person arrested by order of either house.

Par. 3. The members of both houses shall be free from arrest during their attendance on the General Assembly, and in going thereto, or returning therefrom, except for treason, felony, larceny,

or breach of the peace; and no member shall be liable to answer in any other place for anything spoken in debate in either house.

Par. 4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish it immediately after its adjournment.

Par. 5. The original journal shall be preserved after publication, in the office of the Secretary of State, but there shall be no other record thereof.

Par. 6. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal.

Par. 7. Every bill, before it shall pass, shall be read three times, and on three separate days, in each house, unless in cases of actual invasion or insurrection.

Par. 8. No law or ordinance shall pass which refers to more than one subject matter, or contains matter different from what is expressed in the title thereof.

Par. 9. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing except appropriations fixed by previous laws, the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, payment of the public debt and interest thereon, and for support of the public institutions and educational interests of the State. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Par. 10. All bills for raising revenue, or appropriating money, shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose, or concur in amendments, as in other bills.

Par. 11. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except by appropriation made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipt and expenditure of all public money shall be published every three months, and also, with the laws passed by each session of the General Assembly.

Par. 12. No bill or resolution appropriating money shall become a law unless, upon its passage, the yeas and nays, in each house are recorded.

Par. 13. All acts shall be signed by the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and no bill, ordinance or resolution, intended to have the effect of a law, which shall have been rejected by either house, shall be again proposed during the same session, under the same or any other title, without the consent of two-thirds of the house by which the same was rejected.

Par. 14. No bill shall become a law unless it shall receive a ma-

jority of the votes of all the members elected to each house of the General Assembly, and it shall, in every instance, so appear on the journal.

Par. 15. All special or local bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, within five days from the organization of the General Assembly, appoint a committee consisting of one from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to consider, and consolidate all special and local bills, on the same subject, and report the same to the House; and no special or local bill shall be read or considered by the House until the same has been reported by said committee, unless by a two-thirds vote. And no bill shall be considered or reported to the House, by said committee, unless the same shall have been laid before it within fifteen days after the organization of the General Assembly; except by a two-thirds vote.

Par. 16. No local or special bill shall be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter, or thing to be effected, may be situated, which notice shall be given at least thirty days prior to the introduction of such bill into the General Assembly, and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

Par. 17. No law, or section of the Code, shall be amended or repealed by mere reference to its title, or to the number of the section of the Code, but the amending, or repealing act, shall distinctly describe the law to be amended or repealed, as well as the alteration to be made.

Par. 18. The General Assembly shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, except banking, insurance, railroad, canal, navigation, express and telegraph companies; nor to make or change election precincts; nor to establish bridges or ferries; nor to change names of legitimate children; but it shall prescribe by law the manner in which such powers shall be exercised by the courts.

Par. 19. The General Assembly shall have no power to relieve principals or securities upon forfeited recognizances, from the payment thereof, either before or after judgment thereon, unless the principal in the recognizance shall have been apprehended and placed in the custody of the proper officer.

Par. 20. The General Assembly shall not authorize the con-

struction of any street passenger railway within the limits of any incorporated town or city, without the consent of the corporate authorities.

Par. 21. Whenever the Constitution requires a vote of two-thirds of either or both houses for the passing of an act or resolution, the yeas and nays on the passage thereof shall be entered on the journal.

Par. 22. The General Assembly shall have power to make all laws and ordinances consistent with this Constitution, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, which they shall deem necessary and proper for the welfare of the State.

Par. 23. No provision in this Constitution, for a two-thirds vote of both houses of the General Assembly, shall be construed to waive the necessity for the signature of the Governor, as in any other case, except in the case of the two-thirds vote required to override the veto, and in case of prolongation of a session of the General Assembly.

Par. 24. Neither house shall adjourn for more than three days, or to any other place, without the consent of the other, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, on a question of adjournment, the Governor may adjourn either, or both of them.

SEC. VIII. Paragraph 1. The officers of the two houses, other than the President and Speaker, shall be a Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and such assistants as they may appoint; but the clerical expenses of the Senate shall not exceed sixty dollars per day, for each session, nor those of the House of Representatives seventy dollars per day, for each session. The Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be required to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

SEC. IX. Paragraph 1. The per diem of members of the General Assembly shall not exceed four dollars; and mileage shall not exceed ten cents for each mile traveled, by the nearest practicable route, in going to, and returning from, the Capital; but the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall each receive not exceeding seven dollars per day.

SEC. X. Paragraph 1. All elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*, and the vote shall appear on the journal of the House of Representatives. When the Senate and House of Representatives unite for the purpose of elections, they shall meet

in the Representative Hall, and the President of the Senate shall, in such cases, preside and declare the result.

SEC. XI. Paragraph 1. All property of the wife at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

SEC. XII. Paragraph 1. All life insurance companies now doing business in this State, or which may desire to establish agencies and do business in the State of Georgia, chartered by other States of the Union, or foreign States, shall show that they have deposited with the Comptroller General of the State in which they are chartered, or of this State, the Insurance Commissioner, or such other officer as may be authorized to receive it, not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by such officer equivalent to cash, subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of policy-holders:

Par. 2. When such showing is made to the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia by a proper certificate from the State official having charge of the fund so deposited, the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia is authorized to issue to the company making such showing, a license to do business in the State, upon paying the fees required by law.

Par. 3. All life insurance companies chartered by the State of Georgia, or which may hereafter be chartered by the State, shall, before doing business, deposit with the Comptroller General of the State of Georgia, or with some strong corporation, which may be approved by said Comptroller General, one hundred thousand dollars, in such securities as may be deemed by him equivalent to cash, to be subject to his order, as a guarantee fund for the security of the policy holders of the company making such deposit, all interest and dividends arising from such securities to be paid, when due, to the company so depositing. Any such securities as may be needed or desired by the company, may be taken from said Department at any time by replacing them with other securities equally acceptable to the Comptroller General, whose certificate for the same shall be furnished to the company.

Par. 4. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, enact laws to compel all fire insurance companies doing business in this State, whether chartered by this State, or otherwise, to deposit reasonable securities with the Treasurer of this State, to secure the people against loss by the operation of said companies.

Par. 5. The General Assembly shall compel all insurance companies in this State, or doing business therein, under proper penalties, to make semi-annual reports to the Governor, and print the same at their own expense, for the information and protection of the people.

ARTICLE IV.—POWER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OVER TAXATION.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The right of taxation is a sovereign right—inalienable, indestructible—is the life of the State, and rightfully belongs to the people in all Republican governments, and neither the General Assembly, nor any, nor all other departments of the Government established by this Constitution, shall ever have the authority to irrevocably give, grant, limit, or restrain this right; and all laws, grants, contracts, and all other acts, whatsoever, by said government, or any department thereof, to affect any of these purposes, shall be, and are hereby, declared to be null and void, for every purpose whatsoever; and said right of taxation shall always be under the complete control of, and revocable by, the State, notwithstanding any gift, grant, or contract, whatsoever, by the General Assembly.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The power and authority of regulating railroad freights and passenger tariffs, preventing unjust discriminations, and requiring reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, are hereby conferred upon the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this State, and to prohibit said roads from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and enforce the same by adequate penalties.

Par. 2. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and the franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the State.

Par. 3. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation, now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit

of said corporation, except upon the condition that said corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and every amendment of any charter of any corporation in this State, or any special law for its benefit, accepted thereby, shall operate as a novation of said charter, and shall bring the same under the provisions of this Constitution: *Provided*, that this section shall not extend to any amendment for the purpose of allowing any existing road to take stock in, or aid in the building of, any branch road.

Par. 4. The General Assembly of this State shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares, or stock, in any other corporation in this State, or elsewhere, or to make any contract, or agreement whatever, with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition in their respective businesses, or to encourage monopoly; and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void.

Par. 5. No railroad company shall give or pay, any rebate, or bonus in the nature thereof, directly or indirectly, or do any act to mislead or deceive the public as to the real rates charged or received for freight or passage; and any such payments shall be illegal and void, and these prohibitions shall be enforced by suitable penalties.

Par. 6. No provision of this article shall be deemed, held or taken, to impair the obligation of any contract heretofore made by the State of Georgia.

Par. 7. The General Assembly shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE V.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The officers of the Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller General, and Treasurer.

Par. 2. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office during the term of two years, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified. He shall not be eligible to re-election, after the expiration of a second term, for the period of four years. He shall have a salary of three thousand dollars per annum (until otherwise provided by a law passed by a two-thirds vote of both branches of the General Assembly), which shall

not be increased or diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive, within that time, any other emolument from the United States, or either of them, or from any foreign power. But this reduction of salary shall not apply to the present term of the present Governor.

Par. 3. The first election for Governor, under this Constitution, shall be held on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, and the Governor-elect shall be installed in office at the next session of the General Assembly. An election shall take place bi-ennially thereafter, on said day, until another date be fixed by the General Assembly. Said election shall be held at the places of holding general elections in the several counties of this State, in the manner prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the electors shall be the same.

Par. 4. The returns for every election of Governor shall be sealed up by the managers, separately from other returns, and directed to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, who shall, without opening said returns, cause the same to be laid before the Senate on the day after the two houses shall have been organized, and they shall be transmitted by the Senate to the House of Representatives.

Par. 5. The members of each branch of the General Assembly shall convene in the Representative Hall, and the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall open and publish the returns in the presence and under the direction of the General Assembly; and the person having the majority of the whole number of votes shall be declared duly elected Governor of the State; but, if no person shall have such majority, then from the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be in life, and shall not decline an election at the time appointed for the General Assembly to elect, the General Assembly shall, immediately, elect a Governor *viva voce*; and, in all cases of election of a Governor by the General Assembly, a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice.

Par. 6. Contested elections shall be determined by both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Par. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor who shall not have been a citizen of the United States fifteen years,

and a citizen of the State six years, and who shall not have attained the age of thirty years.

Par. 8. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall exercise the executive powers of the government until such disability be removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. And in case of the death, resignation or disability of the President of the Senate, the Speaker the House of Representatives shall exercise the executive powers of the government until the removal of the disability, or the election and qualification of a Governor.

Par. 9. The General Assembly shall have power to provide by law for filling unexpired terms by special elections.

Par. 10. The Governor shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of the United States of America."

Par. 11. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the militia thereof.

Par. 12. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, remove disabilities imposed by law, and to remit any part of a sentence for offenses against the State, after conviction, except in cases of treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, and report the case to the General Assembly at the next meeting thereof, when the General Assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall, at each session of the General Assembly, communicate to that body each case of reprieve, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the offense of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of the reprieve, pardon or commutation, and the reasons for granting the same. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and shall be a conservator of the peace throughout the State.

Par. 13. He shall issue writs of election to fill all vacancies that may happen in the Senate or House of Representatives, and shall give the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration

such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient. He shall have power to convoke the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions, but no law shall be enacted at called sessions of the General Assembly except such as shall relate to the object stated in his proclamation convening them.

Par. 14. When any office shall become vacant, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, unless otherwise provided by law; and persons so appointed shall continue in office until a successor is commissioned, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this Constitution, or by law in pursuance thereof.

Par. 15. A person once rejected by the Senate shall not be re-appointed by the Governor to the same office during the same session, or the recess thereafter.

Par. 16. The Governor shall have the revision of all bills passed by the General Assembly, before the same shall become laws, but two-thirds of each house may pass a law, notwithstanding his dissent; and if any bill should not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall be a law; unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, shall prevent its return. He may approve any appropriation, and disapprove any other appropriation, in the same bill, and the latter shall not be effectual, unless passed by two-thirds of each house.

Par. 17. Every vote, resolution, or order, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of election, or adjournment, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of each house.

Par. 18. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the Executive Department on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. It shall be the duty of the Governor, quarterly, and oftener if he deems it expedient, to examine, under oath, the Treasurer and Comptroller General of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and to inspect and review their books and accounts. The General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the suspension of either of said officers from the discharge of the duties of his office, and also for the appointment of a suitable person to discharge the duties of the same.

Par. 19. The Governor shall have power to appoint his own

secretaries, not exceeding two in number, and to provide such other clerical force as may be required in his office, but the total cost for secretaries and clerical force in his office shall not exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller General and Treasurer shall be elected by the persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor. The provisions of the Constitution as to the transmission of the returns of election, counting the votes, declaring the result, deciding when there is no election, and when there is a contested election applicable to the election of Governor, shall apply to the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller General and Treasurer; they shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices for the same time as the Governor.

Par. 2. The salary of the Treasurer shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The clerical expenses of his department shall not exceed sixteen hundred dollars per annum.

Par. 3. The salary of the Secretary of State shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum, and the clerical expenses of his Department shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

Par. 4. The salary of the Comptroller General shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The clerical expenses of his Department, including the Insurance Department and Wild Land Clerk, shall not exceed four thousand dollars per annum, and without said clerk it shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Par. 5. The Treasurer shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, interest or reward from any person, bank or corporation, for the deposit or use, in any manner, of the public funds; and the General Assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

Par. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Secretary of State, Comptroller General, or Treasurer, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States for ten years, and shall have resided in this State for six years next preceding his election, and shall be twenty-five years of age when elected. All of said officers shall give bond and security, under regulations to be prescribed by law, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

Par. 7. The Secretary of State, the Comptroller General, and the Treasurer, shall not be allowed any fee, perquisite, or compensation, other than their salaries, as prescribed by law, except their

necessary expenses when absent from the seat of government on business for the State.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 1. The Great Seal of the State shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall not be affixed to any instrument of writing except by order of the Governor, or General Assembly, and that now in use shall be the Great Seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

ARTICLE VI.—JUDICIARY.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The judicial powers of this State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Ordinary, Justices of the Peace, commissioned Notaries Public, and such other courts as have been, or may be, established by law.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. A majority of the court shall constitute a quorum.

Par. 2. When one or more of the judges are disqualified from deciding any case, by interest or otherwise, the Governor shall designate a judge, or judges, of the Superior Courts to preside in said case.

Par. 3. No judge of any court, shall preside in any case where the validity of any bond—Federal, State, corporation or municipal—is involved, who holds in his own right, or as the representative of others, any material interest in the class of bonds upon which the question to be decided arises.

Par. 4. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall hold their offices for six years, and until their successors are qualified. A successor to the incumbent whose term will soonest expire shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1880; a successor to the incumbent whose term of office is next in duration shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1882; and a successor to the third incumbent shall be elected by the General Assembly in 1884; but appointments to fill vacancies shall only be for the unexpired term, or until such vacancies are filled by elections, agreeably to the mode pointed out by this Constitution.

Par. 5. The Supreme Court shall have no original jurisdiction, but shall be a Court alone for the trial and correction of errors from the Superior Courts, and from the City Courts of Atlanta and Savannah, and such other like courts as may be hereafter established in other cities; and shall sit at the seat of government, at such times in each year as shall be prescribed by law, for the trial

and determination of writs of error from said Superior and City Courts.

Par. 6. The Supreme Court shall dispose of every case at the first or second term after such writ of error is brought; and, in case the plaintiff in error shall not be prepared at the first term to prosecute the case—unless prevented by Providential cause—it shall be stricken from the docket, and the judgment below shall stand affirmed.

Par. 7. In any case, the Court may, in its discretion, withhold its judgment until the next term after the same is argued.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. There shall be a Judge of the Superior Courts for each Judicial Circuit, whose term of office shall be four years, and until his successor is qualified. He may act in other Circuits when authorized by law.

Par. 2. The successors to the present incumbents shall be elected by the General Assembly as follows: To the half (as near as may be) whose commissions are the oldest, in the year 1878; and to the others in the year 1880. All subsequent elections shall be at the session of the General Assembly next preceding the expiration of the terms of incumbents, except elections to fill vacancies. The day of election may be fixed by the General Assembly.

Par. 3. The terms of the Judges to be elected under the Constitution (except to fill vacancies) shall begin on the 1st day of January, after their elections. But if the time for the meeting of the General Assembly shall be changed, the General Assembly may change the time when the terms of Judges thereafter elected shall begin.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction in cases of divorce; in criminal cases where the offender is subjected to loss of life, or confinement in the penitentiary; in cases respecting titles to land, and equity cases.

Par. 2. The General Assembly may confer upon the courts of common law all the powers heretofore exercised by courts of equity in this State.

Par. 3. Said courts shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases, except as hereinafter provided.

Par. 4. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all such cases as may be provided by law.

Par. 5. They shall have power to correct errors in inferior judicatories, by writ of certiorari, which shall only issue on the sanction of the Judge; and said courts, and the Judges thereof, shall

have power to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, scire facias, and all other writs that may be necessary for carrying their powers fully into effect, and shall have such other powers as are, or may be, conferred on them by law.

Par. 6. The General Assembly may provide for an appeal from one jury, in the Superior and City Courts, to another, and the said courts may grant new trials on legal grounds.

Par. 7. The court shall render judgment without the verdict of a jury, in all civil cases founded on unconditional contracts in writing, where an issuable defense is not filed under oath or affirmation.

Par. 8. The Superior Courts shall sit in each county not less than twice in each year, at such times as have been, or may be, appointed by law.

Par. 9. The General Assembly may provide by law for the appointment of some proper person to preside in cases where the presiding judge is, from any cause, disqualified.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. In any county within which there is, or hereafter may be, a City Court, the judge of said court, and of the Superior Court, may preside in the courts of each other in cases where the judge of either court is disqualified to preside.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. The powers of a Court of Ordinary, and of Probate, shall be vested in an Ordinary for each county, from whose decision there may be an appeal (or, by consent of parties, without a decision) to the Superior Court, under regulations prescribed by law.

Par. 2. The Courts of Ordinary shall have such powers in relation to roads, bridges, ferries, public buildings, paupers, county officers, county funds, county taxes, and other county matters, as may be conferred on them by law.

Par. 3. The Ordinary shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. VII. Paragraph 1. There shall be in each militia district one Justice of the Peace, whose official term, except when elected to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

Par. 2. Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction in all civil cases, arising *ex contractu*, and in cases of injuries or damages to personal property when the principal sum does not exceed one hundred dollars, and shall sit monthly, at fixed times and places; but in all cases there may be an appeal to a jury in said court, or an

appeal to the Superior Court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Par. 3. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the legal voters in their respective districts, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office.

SEC. VIII. Paragraph 1. Commissioned Notaries Public, not to exceed one for each militia district, may be appointed by the Judges of the Superior Courts in their respective circuits, upon recommendation of the grand juries of the several counties. They shall be commissioned by the Governor for the term of four years, and shall be *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, and shall be removable on conviction for malpractice in office.

SEC. IX. Paragraph 1. The jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts or officers invested with judicial powers (except City Courts) of the same grade or class, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgment and decree, by such courts, severally, shall be uniform. This uniformity must be established by the General Assembly.

SEC. X. Paragraph 1. There shall be an Attorney General of this State, who shall be elected by the people at the same time, for the same term, and in the same manner, as the Governor.

Par. 2. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to act as the legal adviser of the Executive Department, to represent the State in the Supreme Court in all capital felonies; and in all civil and criminal cases in any court when required by the Governor, and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law.

SEC. XI. Paragraph 1. There shall be a Solicitor General for each judicial circuit, whose official term, except when commissioned to fill an unexpired term, shall be four years.

Par. 2. It shall be the duty of the Solicitor General to represent the State in all cases in the Superior Courts of his circuit; and in all cases taken up from his circuit to the Supreme Court; and to perform such other services as shall be required of him by law.

SEC. XII. Paragraph 1. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Solicitors General, shall be elected by the General Assembly, in joint session, on such day, or days, as shall be fixed by joint resolution of both Houses. At the session of the General Assembly which is held next before the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, as provided in this Constitution, their

successors shall be chosen, and the same shall apply to the election of those who shall succeed them. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or other cause, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, until the General Assembly shall convene, when an election shall be held to fill the unexpired portion of the vacant terms.

SEC. XIII. Paragraph 1. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall have, out of the treasury of the State, salaries not to exceed three thousand dollars per annum; the Judges of the Superior Courts shall have salaries not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum; the Attorney General shall have a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum; and the Solicitors General shall each have salaries not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars per annum; but the Attorney General shall not have any fee or perquisite in any cases arising after the adoption of this Constitution: but the provisions of this section shall not affect the salaries of those now in office.

Par. 2. The General Assembly may, at any time, by a two-thirds vote of each branch, prescribe other and different salaries for any, or all, of the above officers, but no such change shall affect the officers then in commission.

SEC. XIV. Paragraph 1. No person shall be Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or Attorney General, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been a citizen of the State three years, and have practiced law for seven years; and no person shall be hereafter elected Solicitor General, unless at the time of his election he shall have attained twenty-five years of age, shall have been a citizen of the State for three years, and shall have practiced law for three years next preceding his election.

SEC. XV. Paragraph 1. No total divorce shall be granted, except on the concurrent verdicts of two juries, at different terms of the Court.

Par. 2. When a divorce is granted, the jury rendering the final verdict shall determine the rights and disabilities of the parties.

SEC. XVI. Paragraph 1. Divorce cases shall be brought in the county where the defendant resides, if a resident of this State; if the defendant be not a resident of this state, then in the county in which the plaintiff resides.

Par. 2. Cases respecting titles to land shall be tried in the county where the land lies, except where a single tract is divided by a

county line, in which case the Superior Court of either county shall have jurisdiction.

Par. 3. Equity cases shall be tried in the county where a defendant resides against whom substantial relief is prayed.

Par. 4. Suits against joint obligors, joint promissors, copartners, or joint trespassers, residing in different counties, may be tried in either county.

Par. 5. Suits against the maker and endorser of promissory notes or drawer, acceptor and endorser of foreign or inland bills of exchange, or like instruments, residing in different counties, shall be brought in the county where the maker or acceptor resides.

Par. 6. All other civil cases shall be tried in the county where the defendant resides, and all criminal cases shall be tried in the county where the crime was committed, except cases in the Superior Courts, where the Judge is satisfied that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in such county.

SEC. XVII. Paragraph 1. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the Superior Courts, to be exercised in such manner as has been, or shall be, provided by law.

SEC. XVIII. Paragraph 1. The right of trial by jury, except where it is otherwise provided in the Constitution, shall remain inviolate, but the General Assembly may prescribe any number, not less than five, to constitute a trial or traverse jury in courts other than the Superior and City Courts.

Par. 2. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men to serve as grand jurors. And intelligent and upright men to serve as traverse jurors. Nevertheless, the grand jurors shall be competent to serve as traverse jurors.

Par. 3. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, by general laws, to prescribe the manner of fixing compensation of jurors in all counties in this State.

SEC. XIX. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the creation of County Commissioners in such counties as may require them, and to define their duties.

SEC. XX. Paragraph 1. All courts not specially mentioned by name in the first section of this article, may be abolished in any county, at the discretion of the General Assembly.

SEC. XXI. Paragraph 1. The costs in the Supreme Court shall not exceed ten dollars, until otherwise provided by law. Plaintiff.

iffs in error shall not be required to pay costs in said court when the usual pauper oath is filed in the Court below.

ARTICLE VII—FINANCE, TAXATION AND PUBLIC DEBT.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. The powers of taxation over the whole State shall be exercised by the General Assembly for the following purposes only:

For the support of the State government and the public institutions;

For educational purposes, in instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only;

To pay the interest on the public debt;

To pay the principal of the public debt;

To suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, and defend the State in time of war;

To supply the soldiers who lost a limb, or limbs, in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs during life.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. All taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, and *ad valorem* on all property subject to be taxed, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws. The General Assembly may, however, impose a tax upon such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits, are destructive of other property.

Par. 2. The General Assembly may, by law, exempt from taxation all public property, places of religious worship or burial; all institutions of purely public charity; all buildings erected for, and used as, a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning; the real and personal estate of any public library, and that of any other literary association, used by, or connected with, such library; all books and philosophical apparatus; and all paintings and statuary of any company or association, kept in a public hall, and not held as merchandize, or for purposes of sale or gain: *Provided*, the property so exempted be not used for purposes of private or corporate profit or income.

Par. 3. No poll tax shall be levied except for educational purposes, and such tax shall not exceed one dollar, annually, upon each poll.

Par. 4. All laws exempting property from taxation other than the property herein enumerated, shall be void.

Par. 5. The power to tax corporations and corporate property, shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. No debt shall be contracted by, or on behalf of, the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the State in time of war, or to pay the existing public debt; but the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall not exceed, in the aggregate, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by, or on behalf of, the State, shall specify the purposes for which the money is to be used, and the money so obtained shall be used for the purpose specified, and for no other.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association, and the State shall not become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, to become a stockholder in any company, corporation, or association, or to appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to, any corporation, company, association, institution, or individual, except for purely charitable purposes. This restriction shall not operate to prevent the support of schools by municipal corporations within their respective limits: *Provided*, that if any municipal corporation shall offer to the State any property for locating or building a capitol, and the State accepts such offer, the corporation may comply with such offer.

Par. 2. The General Assembly shall not have power to delegate to any county the right to levy a tax for any purpose, except for educational purposes in instructing children in the elementary branches of an English education only; to build and repair the public buildings and bridges; to maintain and support prisoners; to pay jurors and coroners, and for litigation, quarantine, roads and expenses of courts; to support paupers, and pay debts heretofore existing.

SEC. VII. Paragraph 1. The debt hereafter incurred by any county, municipal corporation, or political division, of this State, except as in this Constitution provided for, shall never exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein, and no such county, municipality, or division, shall incur

any new debt, except for a temporary loan or loans, to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, not to exceed one-fifth of one per centum of the assessed value of taxable property therein, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters thereof, at an election for that purpose, to be held as may be prescribed by law ; but any city, the debt of which does not exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, may be authorized by law to increase, at any time, the amount of said debt, three per centum upon such assessed valuation.

Par. 2. Any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, which shall incur any bonded indebtedness under the provisions of this Constitution, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax, sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of the incurring of said indebtedness.

SEC. VIII. Paragraph 1. The State shall not assume the debt, nor any part thereof, of any county, municipal corporation, or political division of the State, unless such debt shall be contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend itself in time of war.

SEC. IX. Paragraph 1. The receiving directly or indirectly, by any officer of the State or county, or member or officer of the General Assembly, of any interest, profits, or perquisites, arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for State or county purposes, shall be deemed a felony, and punishable as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be a disqualification from holding office.

SEC. X. Paragraph 1. Municipal corporations shall not incur any debt until provision therefor shall have been made by the municipal government.

SEC. XI. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole, or any part, of the principal or interest of the bonds, or other obligations which have been pronounced illegal, null and void, by the General Assembly, and the constitutional amendments ratified by a vote of the people on the first day of May, 1877 ; nor shall the General Assembly have authority to pay any of the obligations created by the State under laws passed during the late war between

the States, nor any of the bonds, notes, or obligations made and entered into during the existence of said war, the time for the payment of which was fixed after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States; nor shall the General Assembly pass any law, or the Governor, or other State official, enter into any contract or agreement, whereby the State shall be made a party to any suit in any court of this State, or of the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations.

SEC. XII. Paragraph 1. The bonded debt of the State shall never be increased, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. XIII. Paragraph 1. The proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic, Macon and Brunswick, or other railroads, held by the State, and any other property owned by the State, whenever the General Assembly may authorize the sale of the whole, or any part thereof, shall be applied to the payment of the bonded debt of the State, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatever, so long as the State has any existing bonded debt; provided, that the proceeds of the sale of the Western and Atlantic Railroad shall be applied to the payment of the bonds for which said railroad has been mortgaged, in preference to all other bonds.

SEC. XIV. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall raise, by taxation, each year, in addition to the sum required to pay the public expenses and interest on the public debt, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which shall be held as a sinking fund, to pay off and retire the bonds of the State which have not yet matured, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever. If the bonds cannot at any time be purchased at or below par, then the sinking fund, herein provided for, may be loaned by the Governor and Treasurer of the State; provided, the security which shall be demanded for said loan shall consist only of the valid bonds of the State; but this section shall not take effect until the eight per cent. currency bonds issued under the Act of February the 19th, 1873, shall have been paid.

SEC. XV. Paragraph 1. The Comptroller General and Treasurer shall each make to the Governor a quarterly report of the financial condition of the State, which report shall include a statement of the assets, liabilities and income of the State, and expenditures therefor, for the three months preceding; and it shall be duty of the Governor to carefully examine the same by himself, or through

competent persons connected with his department, and cause an abstract thereof to be published for the information of the people, which abstract shall be endorsed by him as having been examined.

SEC. XVI. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall not, by vote, resolution, or order, grant any donation, or gratuity, in favor of any person, corporation, or association.

Par. 2. The General Assembly shall not grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent, or contractor, after the service has been rendered, or the contract entered into.

SEC. XVII. Paragraph 1. The office of the State Printer shall cease with the expiration of the term of the present incumbents, and the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for letting the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder, or bidders, who shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the faithful performance thereof. No member of the General Assembly, or other public officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

ARTICLE VIII.—EDUCATION.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. There shall be a thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expenses of which shall be provided for by taxation, or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the State, but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. There shall be a State School Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, whose term of office shall be two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. His office shall be at the seat of government, and he shall be paid a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. The General Assembly may substitute for the State School Commissioner such officer, or officers, as may be deemed necessary to perfect the system of public education.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. The poll tax, any educational fund now belonging to the State (except the endowment of, and debt due to, the University of Georgia), a special tax on shows and exhibitions, and on the sale of spirituous and malt liquors—which the General Assembly is hereby authorized to assess—and the proceeds of any commutation tax for military service, and all taxes that may be assessed on such domestic animals as, from their nature and habits,

are destructive to other property, are hereby set apart and devoted to the support of common schools.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. Authority may be granted to counties, upon the recommendation of two grand juries, and to municipal corporations, upon the recommendation of the corporate authority, to establish and maintain public schools in their respective limits, by local taxation; but no such local laws shall take effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the qualified voters in each county or municipal corporation, and approved by a two-thirds vote of persons qualified to vote at such election; and the General Assembly may prescribe who shall vote on such question.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. Existing local school systems shall not be affected by this Constitution. Nothing contained in section first of this article shall be construed to deprive schools in this State, not common schools, from participation in the educational fund of the State, as to all pupils therein taught in the elementary branches of an English education.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. The trustees of the University of Georgia may accept bequests, donations and grants of land, or other property, for the use of said University. In addition to the payment of the annual interest on the debt due by the State to the University, the General Assembly may, from time to time, make such donations thereto as the condition of the Treasury will authorize. And the General Assembly may, from time to time, make such appropriations of money as the condition of the Treasury will authorize to any College or University (not exceeding one in number) now established, or hereafter to be established, in this State for the education of persons of color.

ARTICLE IX.—HOMESTEAD AND EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. There shall be exempt from levy and sale, by virtue of any process whatever, under the laws of this State, except as hereinafter excepted, of the property of every head of a family, or guardian, or trustee of a family of minor children, or every aged or infirm person, or persons having the care and support of dependent females of any age, who is not the head of a family, realty or personalty, or both, to the value in the aggregate of sixteen hundred dollars.

SEC. II. Paragraph I. No court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judg-

ment, execution, or decree, against the property set apart for such purpose, including such improvements as may be made thereon, from time to time, except for taxes, for the purchase money of the same, for labor done thereon, for material furnished therefor, or for the removal of encumbrances thereon.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. The debtor shall have power to waive or renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in this article, except as to wearing apparel, and not exceeding three hundred dollars worth of household and kitchen furniture, and provisions, to be selected by himself and his wife, if any, and he shall not, after it is set apart, alienate or encumber the property so exempted, but it may be sold by the debtor, and his wife, if any, jointly, with the sanction of the Judge of the Superior Court of the county, where the debtor resides, or the land is situated, the proceeds to be reinvested upon the same uses.

SEC. IV. Paragraph 1. The General Assembly shall provide, by law, as early as practicable, for the setting apart and valuation of said property. But nothing in this article shall be construed to affect or repeal the existing laws for exemption of property from sale, contained in the present Code of this State, in paragraphs 2040 to 2049 inclusive, and the acts amendatory thereto. It may be optional with the applicant to take either, but not both, of such exemptions.

SEC. V. Paragraph 1. The debtor shall have authority to waive or renounce in writing his right to the benefit of the exemption provided for in section four, except as is excepted in section three of this article.

SEC. VI. Paragraph 1. The applicant shall, at any time, have the right to supplement his exemption by adding to an amount already set apart which is less than the whole amount of exemption herein allowed, a sufficiency to make his exemption equal to the whole amount.

SEC. VII. Paragraph 1. Homesteads and exemptions of personal property which have been heretofore set apart by virtue of the provisions of the existing Constitution of this State, and in accordance with the laws for the enforcement thereof, or which may be hereafter so set apart, at any time, shall be and remain valid as against all debts and liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, to the same extent that they would have been had said existing Constitution not been revised.

SEC. VIII. Paragraph 1. Rights which have become vested un-

der previously existing laws shall not be affected by anything herein contained. In all cases in which homesteads have been set apart under the Constitution of 1868, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and a *bona fide* sale of property has been subsequently made, and the full purchase price thereof has been paid, all right of exemption in such property by reason of its having been so set apart, shall cease in so far as it affects the right of the purchaser. In all such cases where a part only of the purchase price has been paid, such transaction shall be governed by the laws now of force in this State, in so far as they affect the rights of the purchaser, as though said property had not been set apart.

SEC. IX. Paragraph 1. Parties who have taken a homestead of realty under the Constitution of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, shall have the right to sell said homestead and reinvest the same, by order of the judge of the Superior Courts of this State.

ARTICLE X.—MILITIA.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. A well regulated militia being essential to the peace and security of the State, the General Assembly shall have authority to provide by law how the militia of this State shall be organized, officered, trained, armed and equipped; and of whom it shall consist.

Par. 2. The General Assembly shall have power to authorize the formation of volunteer companies, and to provide for their organization into battalions, regiments, brigades, divisions and corps, with such restrictions as may be prescribed by law, and shall have authority to arm and equip the same.

Par. 3. The officers and men of the militia and volunteer forces shall not be entitled to receive any pay, rations, or emoluments, when not in active service by authority of the State.

ARTICLE XI.—COUNTIES AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. Each county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and limitations as may be prescribed by law. All suits by, or against, a county, shall be in the name thereof; and the metes and bounds of the several counties shall remain as now prescribed by law; unless changed as hereinafter provided.

Par. 2. No new county shall be created.

Par. 3. County lines shall not be changed, unless under the operation of a general law for that purpose.

Par. 4. No county site shall be changed or removed, except by a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters of the county, voting at an election held for that purpose, and a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly.

Par. 5. Any county may be dissolved and merged with contiguous counties, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such county, voting at an election held for that purpose.

SEC. II. Paragraph 1. The county officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective counties, or districts, and shall hold their offices for two years. They shall be removed on conviction of malpractice in office, and no person shall be eligible to any of the offices referred to in this paragraph, unless he shall have been a resident of the county for two years, and is a qualified voter.

SEC. III. Paragraph 1. Whatever tribunal, or officers, may hereafter be created by the General Assembly for the transaction of county matters, shall be uniform throughout the State, and of the same name, jurisdiction and remedies, except that the General Assembly may provide for the appointment of Commissioners of roads and revenue in any county.

ARTICLE XII.—THE LAWS OF GENERAL OPERATION IN FORCE IN THIS STATE.

Paragraph 1. The laws of general operation in this State are, first, as the supreme law: the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States ;

Par. 2. Second. As next in authority thereto: this Constitution ;

Par. 3. Third. In subordination to the foregoing: All laws now of force in this State, not inconsistent with this Constitution, and the ordinances of this Convention, shall remain of force until the same are modified or repealed by the General Assembly. The tax acts and appropriation acts passed by the General Assembly of 1877, and approved by the Governor of the State, and not inconsistent with the Constitution, are hereby continued in force until altered by law.

Par. 4. Local and private acts passed for the benefit of counties, cities, towns, corporations, and private persons, not inconsistent with the supreme law, nor with this Constitution, and which have not expired nor been repealed, shall have the force of statute law, subject to judicial decision as to their validity when passed, and to any limitations imposed by their own terms.

Par. 5. All rights, privileges and immunities which may have vested in, or accrued to, any person or persons, or corporation, in his, her, or their own right, or in any fiduciary capacity, under, and in virtue of, any act of the General Assembly, or any judgment, decree, or order, or other proceeding of any court of competent jurisdiction, in this State, heretofore rendered, shall be held inviolate by all courts before which they may be brought in question, unless attacked for fraud.

Par. 6. All judgments, decrees, orders, and other proceedings, of the several courts of this State, heretofore made, within the limits of their several jurisdictions, are hereby ratified and affirmed, subject only to reversal by motion for a new trial, appeal, bill of review, or other proceeding, in conformity with the law of force when they were made.

Par. 7. The officers of the government now existing shall continue in the exercise of their several functions until their successors are duly elected, or appointed and qualified; but nothing herein is to apply to any officer, whose office may be abolished by this Constitution.

Par. 8. The ordinances of this Convention shall have the force of laws until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, except the ordinances in reference to submitting the homestead and capital question to a vote of the people, which ordinances, after being voted on, shall have the effect of Constitutional provisions.

ARTICLE XIII.—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION I. Paragraph 1. Any amendment, or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by two thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. And the General Assembly shall cause such amendment or amendments to be published in one or more newspapers in each Congressional District, for two months previous to the time of holding the next general election, and shall also provide for a submission of such proposed amendment or amendments, to the people at said next general election, and if the people shall ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, voting thereon, such amendment or amendments, shall become a part of this Constitution. When more than one amend-

ment is submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Par. 2. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly to revise, amend, or change this Constitution, unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. The representation in said Convention shall be based on population as near as practicable.

SEC. II. Paragraph I. The Constitution shall be submitted for ratification or rejection to the electors of the State, at an election to be held on the first Wednesday in December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the several election districts of this State, at which election every person shall be entitled to vote who is entitled to vote for the members of the General Assembly under the Constitution and laws of force at the date of such election; said election to be held and conducted as is now provided by law for holding elections for members of the General Assembly. All persons voting at said election in favor of adopting the Constitution, shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "*For Ratification*;" and all persons opposed to the adoption of this Constitution shall write or have printed on their ballots the words "*Against Ratification*."

Par. II. The votes cast at said election shall be consolidated in each of the counties of this State, as is now required by law in elections for members of the General Assembly, and returns thereof made to the Governor; and should a majority of all the votes cast at said election be in favor of ratification, he shall declare the said Constitution adopted, and make proclamation of the result of said election by publication in one or more newspapers in each Congressional district of the State, but should a majority of the votes cast be against ratification, he shall in the same manner proclaim the said Constitution rejected.

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T. P. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

DULUTH

WAGON YARD & LIVERY STABLE.

From this date I will be prepared to furnish Horses and Vehicles to persons desiring to go to any point in this section of country from Duluth, on reasonable terms, at all hours, day and night. Good Horses, Good Vehicles, and careful Drivers. Also, in connection with my Livery Stable I will keep a Wagon Yard, with wood, water and stalls furnished.

R. A. CAMP.

Duluth, Ga., on Air-Line Railroad.

W. N. PAYNE, BAR ROOM,

CENTRAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I keep constantly on hand the best brands of Whisky, Wines, Brandies, and Cigars. Prompt attention given to customers.

In connection with my Bar, I will open a Hotel and Livery Stable about the first of September. The Hotel will be thoroughly renovated, repaired, and newly refurnished throughout. Call and see me, opposite the Depot. Terms to suit the times.

W. N. PAYNE, Proprietor.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stables

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

We keep constantly on hand fine Carriages, Horses, and Buggies of the latest style. Prompt attention given to customers, day or night. Safe, attentive drivers: none others will be had. Branch Stables at Seneca City, where travelers can readily procure good, reliable conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. Call and see me. Terms reasonable, and to suit the times.

A. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

SENECA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I keep on hand good Carriages, Buggies, and Horses, and safe drivers. I am always ready, day or night, to answer the call of those wanting anything in the Livery line. I will, on short notice, furnish excellent Conveyances to carry parties to any part of the mountains and surrounding country. Prompt attention given to customers. Terms reasonable, and to suit the times.

A. W. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

HIRAM MATHIS.

DULUTH

GEORGIA,

RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats,

And everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, Dealer in Groceries, Lard, Bacon, Salt,

Sugar and Coffee, Flour,

Meal, Bacon, Molasses, etc.

I have on hand a large supply of Sugar-cured Hams, at prices to suit the times. Also, Crockery and Glass Ware in all styles. Harness of the best make. Also, Castings, Pots, Kettles, Frying Pans, Ovens, etc. Call and see me, opposite the Depot.

HIRAM MATHIS.

JUDSON'S MARBLE WORKS,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Italian & Rutland Marble, Monuments

Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

OFFICE AND WORKS—On corner Loyd and Alabama streets, opposite Georgia Railroad Depot. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Prices reasonable. Terms cash. Address

D. N. JUDSON, Atlanta.

W. A. BURNETT,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
MAIN STREET,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ESTABLISHED

1872.

B. N. SMITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Deals in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, GROCERIES, FAMILY SUPPLIES, etc., and SOLE PROPRIETOR for


THE DIXIE PUMP.

Over 500 now in use in and around the city. Two hundred well seasoned Pumps, made over four years, now ready for delivery.

Address Lock Box 49, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. W. WADSWORTH,
Livery & Sale Stables,

TRYON STREET, (OPPOSITE CITY CLOCK),
CHARLOTTE, - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

 Ample accommodation for Drivers.

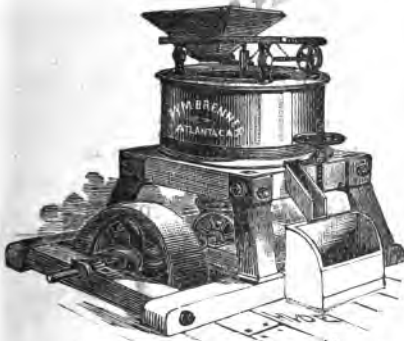
COLEMAN HOUSE
SENECA, S. C.

Drummers, and the traveling public generally will find ample accommodations at this Hotel. For well spread tables, attentive servants, etc., it stands unsurpassed in the city.

Terms to suit the times. Call and see me, opposite the Depot.

M. W. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

Atlanta Mill Furnishing Establishment.



FOR

THE BEST



MILLSTONES,

BOLTING CLOTH,

**Smut Machines and Improved
Mill Findings,**

Address



WM. BRENNER, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. HESTER,

CENTRAL, - South Carolina,

RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, HATS, CARS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also, I keep on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES, MEAT, LARD, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, MEAL,

and, in fact, everything that is kept in a good Variety Store. Terms quite reasonable.

Call and see me at the Post-office. No trouble to wait on customers.

W. H. HESTER.

FALLS HOUSE,

TOCCOA, GEORGIA.

Drummers, and the traveling public generally, will find ample accommodations at this Hotel. For large, airy rooms, well spread tables, etc., it stands unsurpassed in the city. Prompt attention given to Transient Boarders. Terms reasonable. Call and see us.

Mrs. C. S. SIMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

PALMETTO HOUSE

Spartanburg, S. C.

T. P. BENSON, - - Proprietor.

MOST CONVENIENT HOTEL IN THE CITY.

This old and favorite Hotel has recently been repaired and remodeled, and supplied with new and neat furniture, and has every facility for the accommodation of a large number of summer visitors, as well as the traveling public generally.

Being located conveniently in the business centre of the town, and also to the Spartanburg & Asheville and Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad Depot, it is the most desirable stopping place for the traveling public.

The fare of this Hotel is second to that of no other hotel in the South. The Proprietor gives his entire personal attention, which guarantees satisfaction.

Liberal rates to Weekly and Monthly Boarders.

HILL & DAWKINS,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes,

Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines,

Soaps, Toilet Articles, Glass,

Tobacco, Cigars, and

Liquors for Medical purposes.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

Handwritten signature

F. S. BARRETT,

Flowery Branch, Georgia,

RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Notions, etc.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

I also have on hand a large amount of STOVES and HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, DRUGS, TIN WARE, FRUIT JARS, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$2.00 per dozen, \$18.00 per gross. Also, HARNESS and SADDLES, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, etc. In fact, everything kept in a good variety store.

Terms to suit the times. No trouble to show goods. Call and see me, corner Pine and Railroad street. I make specialties of Liverpool Salt, and Guano; Salt, \$1 per sack. I buy Country Produce at cash prices.

JOHN ORR,

Flowery Branch, Georgia.

RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, Confectionaries, Etc.

—ALSO—

Canned Fruit, Soaps, Water-Buckets, Tin-Ware, Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, Ladies and Gent's Hats, Shoes, etc., etc.

Terms to suit the times. Call and see me, Broad street, near depot. I am always attentive to customers. No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

LITTLE JOHN

HARMON & CANNING,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

—AND—

Agents for Machinery, etc.

Flowery Branch, Georgia.

ESTES & HOSCH,

FLOWERY BRANCH, - - - - - GEORGIA.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Cotton Buyers, Agents for Guano, etc.

**HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTING,**
Gilding, Graining, Calsomining, Glazing.

—AND—

Paper-Hanging

Done with neatness and dispatch. Prompt attention given to customers.

Terms reasonable and to suit the times. I guarantee satisfaction. Call and see me at

No. 102 Whitehall street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



J. A. PARIS,

REID & LILES,

SPARTANBURG, - - - - SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

 We make fine Flour a specialty. 

Prices to suit the times. Call and see us, west end Main streets.



J. H. NEWTON,

CENTRAL, - - - - SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Also, CLOTHING and LADIES' HATS. I have constantly on hand a large supply of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, TINWARE, etc.

 Tobacco a specialty. 

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

JUDSON'S MARBLE WORKS,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ITALIAN and RUTLAND MARBLE,

Monuments, Box Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Iron Railing
for Grave Enclosures, Granite, etc.

Office and works on corner of Loyd and Alabama streets, op-
posite Georgia Railroad depot.

Orders solicited and promptly filled. Prices reasonable.

Terms cash. Address

D. N. JUDSON, Atlanta, Ga.

H. C. SHIRLEY,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes

HATS, CAPS, NOTIONS, Etc.

HATS and CAPS a specialty. Call and see me,

JUST ABOVE THE DEPOT,

CENTRAL, S. C.

MT. AIRY HOTEL,

ON MT. AIRY, GA.,

A knob of Chattahoochee Ridge, a spur of the Blue Ridge Mountains, eighty miles from Atlanta, on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway. Nearest station to the gold mining belt, and highest point on the road.

A Delightful Resort,

Noted for its many springs, charming views of mountain scenery, salubrious atmosphere and unequalled climate, being subject to no extreme of heat or cold.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Accommodations First-class. Terms Reasonable.

M. C. WILCOX, Manager.

MILES & HILLHOUSE, DRUGGISTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

We keep constantly on hand the FRESHEST and PUREST DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET ARTICLES, etc.; in fact, everything kept in a first-class Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours, day or night. Prompt attention given to customers. Terms reasonable. Call and see us, opposite the Mansion House.

Respectfully,

MILES & HILLHOUSE.

G. H. MILLER'S SOUTHERN SALESROOMS

FOR THE CELEBRATED MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY,

and Rogers' Bros'. Fine Silver Plated Ware Bronzes, etc.; also fine Gold Jewelry. Hotels, Eating Houses, etc., furnished at the same prices as at the company's store in New York.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES, CAKE DISHES, FORKS, SPOONS, KNIVES, ETC.

39 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

**THE OLD, RELIABLE
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,**

ON SOUTH RAILROAD STREET,

E. M. COBB, Proprietor,

Keeps on hand

GOOD CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND HORSES.

Safe and reliable Drivers,

ALWAYS READY, DAY OR NIGHT,

to respond to the call of those who may need anything in the Livery line.

PARTIES CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS

to have Carriages, Hacks, Buggies or Baggage Wagons at any time, by writing to

E. M. COBB, Toccoa, Ga.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES,

By CHURCH & JANES.

MT. AIRY AND CLARKESVILLE, GA.

We will convey parties from either of our stables to

**NACOOCHEE VALLEY, TALLULAH FALLS, TOCCOA
FALLS,**

and *all* points in the surrounding country—including the

GOLD MINES OF NORTHEAST GEORGIA.

We also furnish Carriages, Single Buggies and Saddle Horses,

BY THE DAY OR WEEK AT REASONABLE RATES.

Parties from the low country can make arrangements at **MT. AIRY** for conveyance to any part of the up country.

CENTRAL HOTEL

CENTRAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

This Hotel is the DINING POINT for ALL TRAINS going East or West.

DRUMMERS AND TRAVELERS

can find GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS here.

For Well-Spread Tables, Polite and Attentive Servants, this Hotel is

CERTAINLY UNSURPASSED

by any hotel in Upper South Carolina.

I keep constantly on hand

THE BEST THAT THE MARKET AFFORDS.

CALL AND TRY ME.

J. J. THRASHER, Proprietor.

J. TOOMBS REMBERT,

Solicitor and Attorney at Law,

TOCCOA CITY, GEORGIA.

Will practice in all the Courts of Georgia, and will give special attention to the

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS,

and all matters involving REAL ESTATE.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE!

THE GREAT EXCURSION ROUTE!

Summer Excursion Tickets, for Season of 1878,
to Eastern Points.

The Managers of the **PIEDMONT AIR LINE** deem it a duty as well as a pleasant privilege to offer the following Summer Excursion arrangements to the public.

EXCURSION RATES FROM ATLANTA TO

New York and Return	\$48 35
Long Branch and Return, all rail, via New York City	47 00
Cape Mary and Return, all rail, via Philadelphia	45 50
Newport and Return, all rail	57 50
Newport and Return, rail and boat	51 00
Saratoga and return, rail going, returning by boat via New York City	54 35
Saratoga and Return, boat both ways	52 40
Saratoga and Return, by Baltimore and Northern Central, all rail, return by boat via New York City	57 65
Niagara and Return, by boat to Albany, and return all rail via New York City	63 00
Niagara and Return, by all rail, return by boat via New York City	63 00
Niagara and Return, by Baltimore and Northern Central Railroad, and return via New York City	60 25
Old Point Comfort, Virginia	62 50

Tickets by same routes and to some points on sale at **ATLANTA, GAINESVILLE, GREENVILLE AND SPARTANBURG.**

Attention is particularly called to the advantages offered in routes, going and returning, through either Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington City, or by Charlotte, Danville, Lynchburg and Washington City, from thence by either Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, through Philadelphia and New York, to destination.

Tickets sold from August 5th to October 1st good to return until October 31.

**NO CHANGE OF SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON CITY,
AND RICHMOND.**

Only one change from all points South and Southwest of Atlanta, and this change made in the Union Depot, at Atlanta, in mid-day.

By this route passengers avoid a change at 9.15 p.m., and the uncertainty of securing Sleeping Car accommodations between Washington City and New York.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM CARS FROM ATLANTA TO NEW YORK WITHOUT CHANGE.

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

W. J. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Richmond, Va.

J. L. WALDROP,
General Traveling Agent, Richmond, Va.

PIEDMONT HOTEL,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

C. C. CHASE, Proprietor.

I am happy to say that I can offer to the traveling public accommodations in the Hotel line that are unsurpassed by any Hotel in Upper South Carolina. Large, handsome Sample Rooms, for Commercial Travellers, Servants furnished to carry Sample Cases around town, free of charge.

My tables are always spread with all the delicacies of the season.

The **PIEDMONT** is convenient to the business portion of town, as well as the different railroads. Omnibus to and from all trains. Give me a trial.

Respectfully,

C. C. CHASE, Proprietor.

Have You been to the



If you have not, do not fail to visit it the next time you go to Atlanta, as it is now

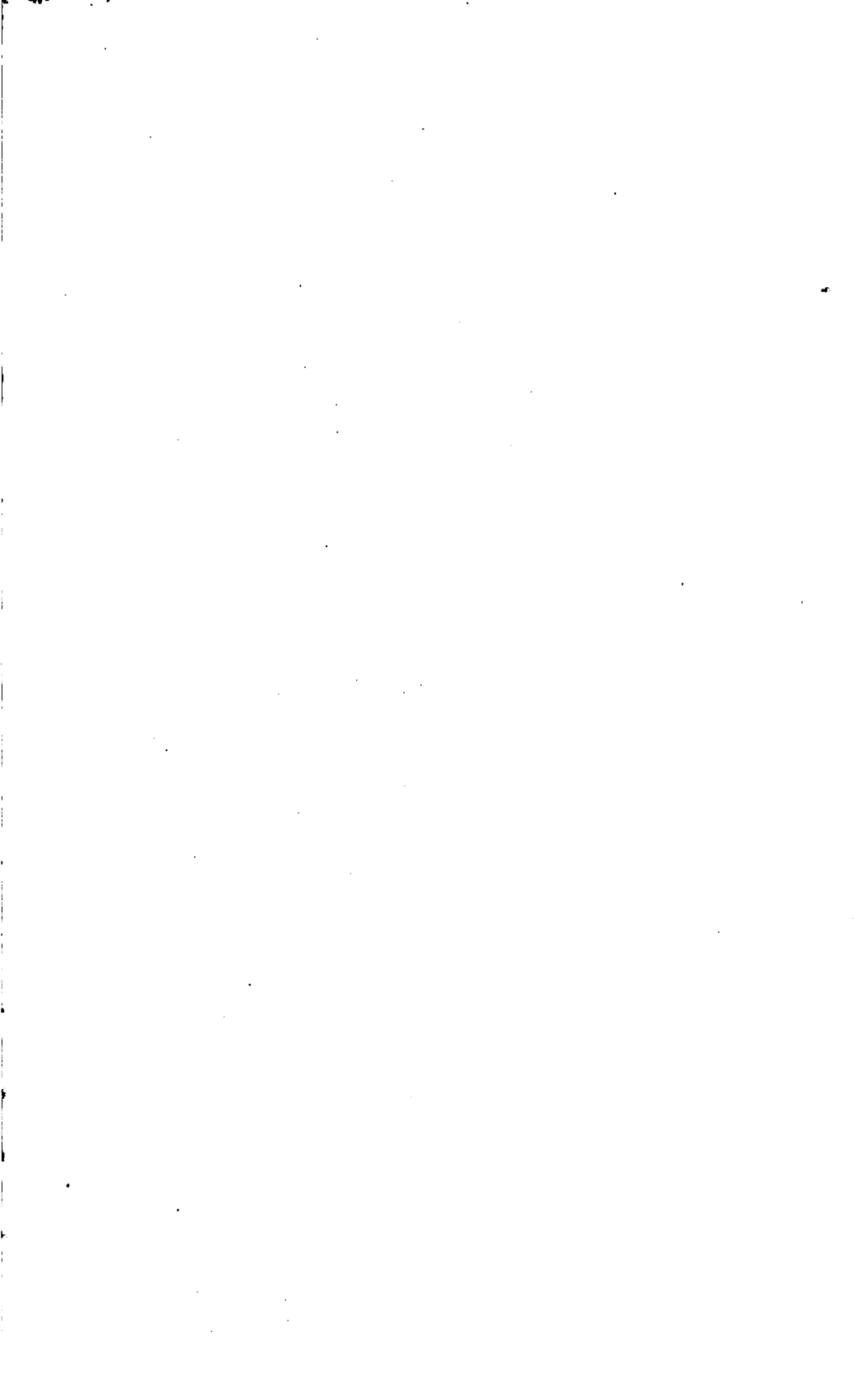
UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Under the able management of Mr. J. R. CAMPBELL, the new proprietor, the house has made rapid strides to the popular favor. Freshly painted, frescoed and generally refitted, it now presents that magnificent appearance which made it for years the

HANDSOMEST HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Especial attention is paid to the table, and neither pains or expense spared to make it all that the most fastidious could desire.

Rates: \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day, according to location of room.



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